Newport Daily News.

Established, 1846. Vol. XXIX, No. 181.

NEWPORT, R. I. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

PRICE, THREE CENTS

Professional Cards.

W. LAMONT WHEELER, M. D.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, WINTHROP COTTAGE, COURNE STREET.
Office Hours:—10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 5, and 8 to 9 P. M. oct17-6m*

JOHN H. MULLIN,
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR. OFFICE, No. 229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
Surveys made, and Plans, Designs and Estimates for the laying out of Public Lands, Roads, Summer Resorts and Private Estates, carefully prepared. m14

N. R. CHACE, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
No. 11 Clarke street,
Office Hours:—10–12 A. M. 3–4 & 7–9 P. M. y18 NEWPORT, R. I.

WM. G. PECKHAM, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New York, and Post Office building, Englewood, New Jersey.
Commissioner for Rhode Island in New York.

Business Cards.

N. H. GOULD,
REAL ESTATE AND STOCK AUCTIONEER AND BROKER.
At Gould & Bull's office Gould's building 73 Thames street. nov27-6m

WILLIAM H. CRANDALL,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 9 John Street, Newport, R. I.
Sales of Real Estate and Merchandise of every description respectfully solicited.
P. O. Box 13. je27

SLOCUM & BLUCK,
144 Thames street.
MEATS, POULTRY & VEGETABLES.
GAME OF ALL KINDS IN ITS SEASON
Orders filled in all parts of the city, and families regularly supplied.

WILLIAM H. SHERMAN,
DEALER IN MEATS, POULTRY, GAME, HAMS, LARD, TONGUES, TRIPE, SAUSAGES, BUTTER, EGGS.
Fruit and Vegetables.
No. 4 Washington Square, Newport, R. I.

SAMUEL ALBRO,
DEALER IN FISH AND LOBSTERS,
159 THAMES STREET.
Families Supplied with the best the market affords and at short notice.

JOSEPH M. LYON,
PLUMBER, BRASS AND COPPER WORKER, MANUFACTURER OF PUMPS, KETTLES, STEAM PIPES
No. 236 Thames Street.
Repairing and general jobbing promptly attended to.

GEORGE GRATRIX
A Large Assortment of
TRUNKS, VALISES, AND TRAVELLING BAGS,
Of All Grades and Styles.
No. 10 Broad Street.

GEORGE W. FRAPRIE,
PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 37 N. Main street,
FALL RIVER, MASS.

ORIN ALGER,
MARLBORO' ST., FIRST DOOR FROM BROAD ST (Opposite John D. Dennis',)
Manufacturer of all kinds of Boots and Shoes.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.

GEORGE H. TABER,
(Formerly of Taber & Dugan,)
HOUSE PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
13 Broad Street.
All work done in a satisfactory manner.

GEORGE C. KAULL, JR.,
DEALER IN FRESH AND SALT BEEF,
Pork, Hams, Lard, Sausages, Tripe,
PIGS' FEET, POULTRY, GAME, &c.,
Also, Fruit and Vegetables in their season.
Corner Oak & Broad Streets, Newport, R. I.

JOHN GLYNN, JR.,
HOTEL, HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT
Bell Hanger and Locksmith.
SPEAKING TUBES PUT UP TO ORDER.
ROOMS 18 & 20 TRAVER'S BLOCK.
(Up Stairs.)

G. W. BOWEN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Over 24 Long Wharf.
(Entrance on Whittier Avenue, off Thames Street,)
NEWPORT.
Orders promptly and satisfactorily executed. Residence, 44 Bridge Street.

FINCH, ENGS & CO.,
DEALER IN
Lumber, Hardware,
—AND—
BUILDING MATERIALS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT ON HAND.
FINCH, ENGS & CO.,
Jan28 131 & 133 Thames street.

MILK OF MAGNESIA.
THE BEST
Preparation of Magnesia, Ever Offered,
SOLD AT TAYLOR'S PHARMACY.

S. T. FRAPRIE,
(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. W. FRAPRIE,)
Book Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer.
37 NORTH MAIN ST., Over Mt. Hope Market, Fall River, Mass.
All kinds of Printed Work, as Magazines, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound in any desired style, at short notice. ☞ Orders left at Wm. P. Barber's bookstore, or at News office. sep23

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
FOR
BONDS, STOCKS, NOTES, OR Any Articles of Value.
The Rhode Island
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
47 Westminster Street,
COR. EXCHANGE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
OFFERS for rent Safes inside its Great Vault at $15 to $75 per year, according to size, renter exclusively holding the key, which will at no other lock, and having access to his safe at all times during the hours of business.
Bonds, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Savings Bank Books, &c., received on Special Deposit, under guarantee of the Company.
The premises are constantly guarded by ARMED WATCHMEN
Telegraphic communication with Police headquarters.
Office hours, 8 a. m., to 4 p. m.
The public are invited to visit the premises.
AMOS B. PIETTEPLACE, Pres., JOSHUA WILCOX, Sec., W. A. MITCHELL, Sup't. apr9

Watches & Jewelry.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
At GRAY'S,
No. 241 Westminster street,
PROVIDENCE.
Ladies and Gent's Watches, Fine Jewelry, Diamonds &c., &c., such as Gold Opera Guard, Vest and Leontine Chains, Fine Sets Jewelry, Rings, Lockets, Chains, and many other articles in the line, besides Spoons, Forks, Ladles &c., &c., for the Holiday Season.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT
Merrick Meyers's,
No. 138 Thames Street.
EVERY ARTICLE
TO BE SOLD AT COST.
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Lockets, Charms, and a Large Variety of Jewelry Clocks, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
Everything to be Sold at Cost.
Do Not Forget the Number.
N. B.—The Auction Sales will be discontinued for no present. nov25

REAL JETS,
AND
Black Garnet Goods.
Just Received at
H. A. HEATH & CO'S.,
jy1 98 Thames Street.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
Jewelry
—AND—
SPECTACLES.
E. C. BLAIN,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
164 THAMES STREET.
Dealer in all kinds of American Watches and Clocks. aug1

JUST RECEIVED!
A Good Assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches
of the
Best Manufacture.
Which I will sell at LESS THAN USUAL city prices.
To persons of approved credit who have not the Ready Money, I will sell for a Small Amount down, and the remainder in Installments. In this way almost anyone who desires, can obtain a watch.
WM. R. PITMAN,
29 Broad St.
nov4

JUST RECEIVED!
AN ASSORTMENT OF
CLOCKS!
In Bronze, Walnut and Rosewood Cases, which will be sold
At a Low Figure for Cash!
And Warranted to be good timekeepers.
H. W. PRAY & SON,
190 THAMES STREET.
my16 (Formerly Westcott's.)

NOTICE!
Great Reduction in Prices of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
also chains and jewelry. Ladies' Gold Hunting Case Watches, $25 to $75 and upwards. Gentlemen's and Boys' Silver Hunting Case Watches, $12 to $25 and upwards. Chains and Jewelry in same ratio.
Remember that all Watches sold, are Warranted to Keep Good Time, and give satisfaction.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses scientifically adjusted to the Eyes with aid of the Optometer.
W. MILTON FARROW,
26 Washington Square, Jeweller and Optician. nov4

HOLIDAY GOODS.
S. PAINE,
66 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROV.,
Has a very large and fine assortment of
SOLID GOLD JEWLERY.
And is constantly adding all the latest styles of
Sets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings, Scarf Rings, Pins, Thimbles, &c.
Also just received a large stock of Diamonds, which we are mounting for
RINGS, PINS, STUDS, COLLAR BUTTONS, &C.,
Lower than ever offered before.
Head quarters for JET GOODS.
Don't fail to call at
S. PAINES to buy fine Jewelry at reasonable prices.
nov24

CARRY BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN CHOICE
Foreign & Domestic Fruits,
189 Thames Street.
nov17

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
SOMETHING NEW. Burnished Photographs. The only place in the city that uses the Patent Burnisher. Tin Types of all kinds and sizes Carles de Visites, Imperial Cards, Four-fours, Cabinet, Imperial, and life size Photographs correctly and expeditiously taken and finished in India, tinted, or stippled in water colors, re-touched in India ink or sepia. Portraits of all sizes done in Crayon. Defaced or faded likenesses copied and expression restored.
A. WILLIAMS,
No. 2 Downing's Block,
feb27 Newport, R.

Furniture.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
For Old and Young.
SMOKING CHAIRS,
RECLINING CHAIRS,
FOLDING CHAIRS,
ELEGANT FOLDING CHAIRS.
All kinds of Chairs for Young Folks, at
M. COTTRELL'S,
1 & 2 COTTRELL BLOCK.
mar24 (Next South of Post Office.

LANGLEY & BENNETT,
Funeral and Furnishing Undertakers.
Warerooms, 10 Franklin St.
☞ Caskets and Coffins of every description, and all the duties required of an Undertaker, promptly attended to. feb12

Still Selling Furniture
AT A
Large Discount,
AT
Furniture Warerooms,
NO. 90 THAMES ST
STAFFORD BRYER.
nov20

FURNITURE.
J. L. & G. A. HAZARD,
Manufacturers and dealers in
First-Class Furniture
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
NO. 23 CHURCH STREET.
TURNING, Carving and Upholstering in every style on short notice.
☞ Original Drawings and Plans furnished and everything warranted. je27

Furniture!
Furniture!
Furniture!
HAVING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD AND
Fashionable Furniture
On hand we would invite our friends and others in want of anything in our line to call and see our stock at
10 Franklin St.
Langley & Bennett.
feb 12

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.
Our Store and Stock having been destroyed by fire in May, 1873, we are now prepared with an entire stock of New Goods of the BEST QUALITY and LATEST STYLES of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
and LIBRARY
FURNITURE,
DRAPERIES AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION!
Haley, Morse & Co.,
411 Washington Street.
oct7-12w

The only known Remedy for Bright's Disease and has cured every case of Dropsy in which it has been given; Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diabetes, Difficulty of holding the Urine, in Scirrhus, in Seminal Weakness, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous and Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes attended with the following symptoms: Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Painful and Dragging Sensations in the Back and Loins, Flushing of the Body, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public for more than twenty years and has been the means of saving from a lingering and frightful disease and untimely death hundreds of our most estimable and well-known citizens. For sale by all druggists. WM. B. CLARKE, Proprietor, Providence, R.I.
oct31

BRICKS.
CROTON FRONTS, BROWN, DARK AND RED BRICK.
Also Haverstraw & Long Island Brick
ALL UNDER SHEDS.
SHINGLES.
SOUTHERN CEDAR SHAVED, EASTERN CEDAR SHAVED & SAWED,
OF THE BEST QUALITIES IN STORE,
And at reasonable prices, for cash trade, at
Hammett's Lumber Yard
feb9 211 Thames street.

Just Received!
A CHOICE LOT OF
BUCKWHEAT,
Haxal & St. Louis
FLOURS
Which we are selling very cheap for cash. Also Fresh Ground Graham and Rye Meal, Oat Meal and Crushed Wheat, Boiled and Rhode Island Meal
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Corn, Oats, and Feed Meal, Hay, Straw, and Turks' Island Salt. J. PECKHAM & CO.,
no1 Commercial Wharf, Newport, R. I.

Bethesda Water,
75C. PER GAL.,
60C. BY THE BBL.
R. P. GOULD, Agent for Rhode Island, 27 Broad street, or 70 Thames street.)

Hosiery &c.
STRIPED, Plaid and plain, in high colors. Ladies and children's Hosiery just opened at
sep29 WM. G. COZZENS & CO'S.

Groceries.

S. T. Hubbard,
At 57 Thames Street,
Keeps constantly on hand a full line of
Flour, Teas, Fresh Ground Coffees and Spices, Lard, Hams, Fine Fresh Butter, Cheese,
Fresh Baked Crackers,
Pickles and Preserves,
Also all kinds of Fruit and Vegetables, in their season. ☞ Goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge. mar6

C. G. Handy & Son, Agents,
—DEALERS IN—
Choice Family Groceries
Fresh and Salt Provisions,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS, &c.
AT No. 230 THAMES, CORNER OF CANNON STREET,
And three Doors South of Post Office.
We are now prepared to furnish the above named Goods, in all their variety, at extremely low prices for CASH, or approved credit.
Our former customers are particularly invited to call and see us, as well as the public generally.
A Large Stock of Excellent Flour on hand, to be sold by the Barrel or Bag,
DECIDELY CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE SUBSCRIBER having repurchased the stock in Store
223 THAMES STREET,
Will be prepared to meet his former friends and customers, and by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of their custom at the
Meat and Grocery,
No. 223 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
(opposite the Post Office.)
n7 R. D. SCOTT.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!
OF ALL GRADES.
English Breakfast at 38 45 60c. & $1.00 per Pound. Oolong, at 40, 50 & 62c. Japans at 42, 85c. & $1.00. Imperial Hysons at 55c. & $1.00. Fine Hysons at 42c.
☞ LIBERAL DISCOUNT by the CHEST.
sept9 Peleg Bryer.

Clothing.

Cosmopolitan Custom Shirt.
Having taken the agency for this shirt, I am prepared to take measures and make to order,
Gents' Fine Shirts,
OF THE
LATEST STYLES
AND BEST MATERIAL.
J. E. SEABURY.

The Cosmopolitan
IS A
FIRST-CLASS SHIRT
in every particular. It has the
SCRIVEN PATENT BOSOM,
an invention which prevents the shirt bosom bending or breaking and is used by this company only.
The best of material is used in these shirts and a fit guaranteed.
The Latest Styles of
Gents' Dress Shirts,
FANCY PERCALE AND CHEVIOTS
made to order and a full line of the
COSMOPOLITAN SHIRTS
IN READY MADE, FOR SALE BY
J. E. SEABURY,
SOLE AGENT,
140 THAMES ST.
sept21

Tailoring Establishment.
THOMAS M. NORMAN,
Having taken one of the stores in Public Library Building,
176 THAMES ST.,
Would be pleased to attend his former customers and all others who will favor him with a call.
Thanking his friends and customers for their liberal patronage bestowed in the past and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, which he will endeavor to appreciate. feb3

Proclamation.
$8.00, $9.00, $10.00, for Pants to Order, from First-Class Goods, at
WILBUR'S,
233 1-2 Thames Street.
je17

NEW GOODS!
—RECEIVED BY—
GOULD & SON.
Tailors,
70 THAMES STREET.

Cheap Woolen Goods,
For Men and Boys' wear, For Sale at
WILLIAM B. SWAN'S
Jan27 No. 186 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

Cheap Flannel.
10 PIECES very good White Domestic Flannel at 20 cents per yard.
nov18 WM. G. COZZENS & CO.

Banking.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.
Banking Rooms with First National Bank.
Business hours every week-day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES A. LEONARD, President.
JOSEPH E. DISPEAU, Vice President.
OLNEY ARNOLD, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Moses Tayt, Appleton Park,
Chas. A. Leonard, James Arnold,
Olney Arnold, William Newell,
Alfred H. Littlefield, Joseph E. Dispeau,
Henry F. Barrows.
REGULATIONS.
1. DEPOSITS will be received as low as one dollar, and when any person's deposits shall amount to five dollars, they will be put upon interest, at such times as are hereafter named; but no fractional parts of a dollar will be received.
2. All sums deposited on the third Monday in January, April, July and October, go immediately on interest. Deposits made after the third Monday in January, April, July and October, will not commence drawing interest until the beginning of the following quarter.
3. A dividend of the income or profits of this institution will be declared payable semi-annually, on the third Mondays of January and July, but no interest will be paid on any sums withdrawn before said dividend.
4. All dividends that are not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, or sum put in, and the depositors will thereby obtain compound interest.
5. The Treasurer is authorized to pay out to the depositors the whole or any part of their deposits or dividends, at any time when called for.
6. The members of the Board of Trustees do not receive any emolument for their services, nor can any money be loaned to either of them.
7. If persons die who have money in the Savings Bank, the money will go to their heirs, or persons to whom they may have given it by will.
Jy21-tf OLNEY ARNOLD, Secretary.

UNION SAVINGS BANK.
IN PROVIDENCE.
Union Bank Building, 10 Westminster Street.
(Chartered 1866.)
Open daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
President—James Y. Smith. Vice Presidents—William S. Slater, William J. King, George H. Corliss.
Directors—Hezekiah Anthony, Henry B. Lyman, Samuel G. Arnold, Richard E. Hamlin, Joseph O. Johnson, Henry G. Russell, William Corliss, Elisha Dyer, Jr., John H. Congdon.
JOSEPH C. JOHNSON, Treasurer and Sec'y.
Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, will draw interest from the 1st of that month
mar10-n&1

Savings Bank of Newport.
(Chartered, 1819)
No. 194 Thames Street, Newport, R. I

ASSETS, JAN. 15, 1840,	$ 77,522 10
do " 15, 1850,	139,661 97
do " 15, 1860,	195,754 84
do JUNE 24, 1873,	3,397,048 68
do JAN. 1, 1874,	3,683,116 19

BENJAMIN FINCH, President,
DAVID J. GOULD, Vice President,
WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, Treasurer,
THOS. A. LAWTON, Assistant Treasurer,
BENJ. B. HOWLAND Secretary.
Dividends Jan. and July.
Quarters commence January, April, July and October.
Deposits received and payments made daily.
Bank open from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.
WILLIAM H. SHERMAN, Treasurer.
je26

Rhode Island Institution for Savings.
PROVIDENCE.
(Chartered 1855.)
In Rooms of the Rhode Island National Bank.
NO. 70 WEYBOSSET STREET.
President—Earl P. Mason. Vice Presidents—Henry Lippitt, Frederick Burgess, William W. Hoppin.
Directors—Benj. G. Pabodie, Isaac Hartshorn, Benj. Thurston, Gorge R. Holmes, John R. Balch, William D. Hilton, S. H. Tabor, J. Lippitt Snow, Henry W. Gardner, Benjamin C. Gladding.
S. H. TABOR, Treasurer.
☞ Bank open days from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m., and on Saturday evenings for deposits only, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
DIVIDENDS JUNE AND DECEMBER
Deposits are placed upon interest on the first of each month. aug2

Music.

Newport Brass Band and Orchestra.
Music Furnished for all
Public & Private Occasions.
Brass and Military Band from 20 to 25 men.
Quadrille Band and Orchestra from 5 to 12 men.
APPLY TO
PROF. J. F. O. SMITH, LEADER,
Corner Thames & W. Marlboro'.

A. T. Farnum & Co.
Formerly connected with the Providence Steam Marble Co.)
Manufacturers of
MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS,
Headstones, Cabinet and Wash Bowl Slabs, Soapstone Fireplaces, Sinks, Wash Tubs, &c.
All kinds of Granite furnished to order.
430 HIGH ST PROVIDENCE, R. I.
A. T. FARNUM J. W. FARNUM
nov27-n&1

SPENCER & BRAINERD,
Manufacturers of
Fine Coach and Single Harness, Trunks, &c.,
NO. 8 DOWNING'S BLOCK,
BELLEVUE AVENUE, NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Harnesses and trunks repaired on short notice.
June12

McADAM & OPENSHAW,
Agents for the Peoples' Pump.
THIS IS the very best Force Pump ever made for anything like the low price at which it sells.
THE NO. 1, 8¾ IN. BORE, IS ONLY $12.
We have constantly in stock all kinds of Plumbers materials, and do plumbing in all its various branches. Everything in our line we guarantee to be as we represent.
NO. 6 MILL STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
mar11

Red Comfortables.
A LARGE LOT of Red Comforters, all sizes and qualities, very cheap at
nov7 WM. G. COZZENS & CO'S.

DUTCH BULBS
NOW READY FOR FALL PLANTING.
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, &c.
All splendid for Spring decoration and house culture.
Catalogues gratis. Address
D. T. OURTIS & CO.,
Seedsmen and Florists, 164 Tremont street, Boston.
N. B.—Our Floral Department is very complete, and we can furnish the CHOICEST FLOWERS, for all purposes, of any description desired, at short notice.
nov12-1m

Pratt's Astral Oil

Absolutely SAFE!
Perfectly Odorless!
ALWAYS UNIFORM. ILLUMINATING QUALITIES
SUPERIOR TO GAS.
Burns in any lamp without danger of exploding or taking fire.
Manufactured expressly to displace the use of highly volatile and dangerous oils.
ITS SAFETY under EVERY possible TEST, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in over
500,000 Families!
While no accident, directly or indirectly, has ever occurred from burning, storing, or handling it.
The many imitations and counterfeits of the Astral Oil that have been thrown unsuccessfully on the market is further
PROOF OF ITS SUPERIOR MERIT.
THE ASTRAL
Has now a world-wide reputation as the SAFEST and BEST. The
Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
RECOMMEND PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
As the Best Safeguard when Lamps are used.
CHAS. PRATT & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1770.
108 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.
Oliver Johnson & Co., Providence, sole agents for Rhode Island. oct26-6m

Florists.

Smith & Butler,
Landscape Gardeners, Florists, &c.,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport.
Bouquets, Baskets, Cut Flowers and Choice Plants. Gardens laid out and kept in order by the day, month or year.

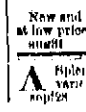
PLANT NOW!
Hardy Spring Flowering Bulbs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Lilies, &c.,
Of a finer quality than usual, at reasonable rates. Descriptive priced catalogue free.
W. H. SPOONER, No. 4 Beacon St., Boston.
nov18-1m

HYACINTHS.
HYACINTHS.—Double Mixed Colors
PRIMROSE.—Double White Chinese.
CARNATION PINKS.
SMILAX.—Fine Green.
IVIES.—Hardy Ivies.
Orders for the above left at F. M. Wilson's 79 Thames Street, promptly attended to.
R. Wilson, Sunny Side, Middletown, near Laundry. Nov24

NEWPORT EXOTIC GARDEN.
WHERE can I find it? is sometimes asked by strangers, but never by old visitors.
Now is the time to secure your bedding plants. We never before had such a quantity and never such fine plants as this season, consisting of all the new and rare plants. All we desire, is to come and look and see for yourselves. Roses, Dracenas, Centaurias, Geraniums of all sorts, Carnations, Coleons, &c., all of these by the hundred or thousand. Hundreds of other varieties of bedding and foliage plants, all at low rates. Baskets, Stands, Vases, Jardinieres. A fine lot of Ferns, Begonias, Caladiums, Palms, Euphorbias, Camelias and Azalias, Rose Buds by the hundred, and everything pertaining to a first-class Horticultural Establishment. ☞ All orders received this season for Bouquets, Baskets, Cut Flowers, and decorations for parties and weddings, received at the garden, as we have vacated our store on Bellevue av., to avoid exorbitant rent, which we save by doing all our business at the greenhouses and which our patrons will have the benefit of. Trees of various sorts to be found in addition to the above. Galvin & Geraghty, Dearborn and Spring streets, Newport, R. I. my5

THE
REMINGTON
SEWING MACHINE
Has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable, with perfect Lock Stitch.
It is a Shuttle Machine, with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.
REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any Machine on the market.
REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June 1874,) for range, perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.
The increase of sales of
REMINGTON SEWING MACHINES,
During 1873, were 79¾ per cent. more than the increase of any other Sewing Machine during the same year.
Don't fail to see the New
Remington.
C. BANNING, Agent,
29 BROAD STREET.
dec7-tf-n&1

Horses & Carriages.



GENTLEMEN wishing to secure good accommodations, with good board and pasturage, for their horses, during the winter, on reasonable terms, can do so by inquiring at STEWART'S STABLES, sept12-tf Pelham street.

Anthony Stewart & Co.,
HACK, LIVERY
—AND—
BOARDING STABLE,
NO. 4 & 11 PELHAM STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.
☞ Carriages to let by season. my16

HAYWARD'S
Livery & Boarding Stables,
Downing St., Newport, R. I.
ELEGANT SINGLE AND DOUBLE TURNOUTS
TO LET
with experienced and careful drivers.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddle Horses
TO LET AS DESIRED.
A Fine Four-in-hand Wagonette with driver to let to parties by the hour.
New and elegant carriages in the repository for sale at low prices. The inspection of customers is invited
aug31 E. & A. H. HAYWARD.

A Splendid stock of NEW FALL GOODS in every variety open this day. Very cheap, at
sept28 WM. G. COZZENS & CO'S.

Newport Daily News.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

BEGINNING LIFE.

MARRIED LIFE AND ITS ENTRANCE.—THE PROPRIETY OF PARENTS-IN-LAW ABSTAINING FROM EARLY MEDDLING. "MANAGING" AND "TRAINING."—SOME FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS.—THE SCISSORS SIMILE.

The particular beginning of life to which reference is had in the heading above is not one's entrance into the world or into business, but into the married state. A great deal of the future happiness of wedded pairs depends on how this beginning is made, and we propose treating the subject in a very practical manner. The first thing the new relation demands is that the newly married pair be left entirely to themselves in the regulation of their domestic matters. The elements joined together are in every case unique, and have their own laws of crystallization, with which not the wisest father-in law or mother-in-law on the face of the earth can interfere with certain advantage. Every married man and woman has learned full well that the ways of their households and of the households in which they were reared cannot be in all respects the same, and room must be given for each to assume the form its own peculiar laws of growth impose. So we would have the young couple set up housekeeping entirely by themselves, where there will be no spectators, no meddlers with their loves or their jars, and where they may have the most perfect opportunity of adjusting their lives and themselves each to the other.

A married woman, however dutiful she may have been as a daughter, soon finds that she has positive opinions of her own with regard to the ordering of her household, the rearing of her children, and the—how shall we phrase it?—the management of her husband. These opinions, more likely than otherwise, do not harmonize in every particular with those of her mother. The married man early becomes aware that he cannot train his wife, map out his life, and conduct his affairs in the precise way his father did, and he is forced to mark out his course for himself. All this should be provided for at the outset by making the young people as far as possible quite independent of all outside influence. We have spoken of the wife's "managing" her husband and the husband "training" his wife. In every true marriage the oneness of the flesh is but a type of the unity of the soul, and either half should constantly exercise over the other a supervision, spiritual, intellectual, and moral, so that the union here, which lasts at the longest but a few brief years, may be followed by one hereafter that shall know no end. This management, this training is the only secret each has from the other, and is seen only in its results.

There are not wanting instances where father and son, mother and daughter, with their respective families, live together in harmony; but by living with old people young people have burdens to carry which never belonged to them and the bearing these burdens does not in many cases make life easier to their parents.

It is well for young married people to know just what they have to depend on pecuniarily, that they may on a wise thrift not only make their income cover expenses, but lay up a little for a rainy day. A married man who remains an underling forfeits in a great measure his own self-respect, and feels that he possesses but a mutilated and half developed manhood. Better a little that is one's own than great riches in expectation.

The general principles underlying success in domestic life, the causes of bankruptcy and failure, it is very well for young married people to discuss freely with their parents and friends, but the particular application of these principles can best be made by each individual family for itself. The interference of friends here frequently works mischief. Sidney Smith wittily remarked that a man and his wife were like a pair of scissors, no one could come between them without being cut. Unwise are those who make the hazardous experiment.

Two souls walking the path of life together, each loving the other better than self, intent on bearing equally the common burdens of existence, and gathering all the joys that naturally spring from the wedded union of congenial hearts, need not fear the pinch of poverty, the reverses of outrageous fortune, or what as often as either of these causes hearts to drift apart, the unclouded sunshine of prosperity.—[New York Tribune.

Special Notices.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder
Is the most perfect Dentrifice known. 25 and 50 Cents per Bottle.

Thompson's Pomade Optime
Is fully equal to the best French, and but half the Cost. 25 and 50 cents per Bottle.

Jouvin's Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner
renovates soiled Gloves thoroughly and quickly. 25 cents per Bottle.

All sold at Drug and Fancy Goods Stores.
Wells & Elliott 11 Gold street New York, Wholesale agents.

WELLS' MACHINE SPREAD STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. FOR SALE BY JAMES H. TAYLOR.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they lock up the liver, clog the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind. These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver. Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated, the result of which is death. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite. When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required. These medicines are prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
Dr. Schenck will be at the Quincy House, Boston, on the following Wednesdays: October 7th and 21st, November 4th and 18th, and December 2d, 16th and 30th. oct8

B. BATEMAN. G. S. GARDINER.
BATEMAN & GARDNER,
NEWPORT MARKET.
PELHAM STREET, OPPOSITE U. S. HOTEL,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Meats, Poultry, Game, Lard, Salmon, Hams, Tongues, Eggs, Butter,
Fruits of all kinds and Vegetables.
mar11

Weather Strips.
NOW IS THE TIME to have your Doors and Windows fitted with Weather Strips, before the cold winds come. For sale by the foot, or applied, if wished, at short notice.
WM. G. COZZENS & CO.
oct17 ☞ WM. G. COZZENS & CO.

THE NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

The NEWPORT DAILY NEWS is published every afternoon, except Sundays, at the News Building, 17 Church street by Davis & Pitman.

The NEWPORT JOURNAL is published at the same office every Thursday morning, and contains a selection of the best matter in the Daily, including Editorial Discussions of the topics of the week, Literary Miscellanies, and at least one good Story, the Latest Markets, and a complete and comprehensive Summary of the news, local and general. The JOURNAL is a large 36 column paper and contains 50 per cent. more reading matter than any other paper in the south part of the state.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The DAILY NEWS, $6 per annum, or 12 cents a week payable to carrier.

The NEWPORT JOURNAL, $2 per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square, for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance: Ten lines or less, in this type, makes a square. A discount on these rates is allowed on all advertisements ordered for one week or longer. Funeral Notices 50 cents each.

Holiday Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the DAILY NEWS will be inserted during the month of December as follows:

2 inches, -	$8.00
3 "	10.75
4 "	13.00
1-4 Column, -	18.00
1-2 "	33.00
1 "	50.00

A discount from these rates will be made to yearly customers.

Newport Daily News.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

Advertisers will confer a favor and insure the insertion of their advertisements by leaving them at the office of publication as early in the day as possible.

THE DAY.

Various governments have spent a million and a half dollars to enable scientific men to view the transit of Venus which occurs to-day. Our own government heads the list in the amount of money spent and the completeness of its preparations for the great astronomical event of the century.

The Rev. Dr Benedict, aged 95 years, has just died in Pawtucket. He was a graduate of Brown University, and known to the public more especially by his History of the Baptists. Dr. Benedict was a man highly respected among those who knew him, both as a citizen and a clergyman.

Complaints are constantly reaching us of depredations of almost every description being made in this city. Fences are cut and disfigured, door bells rung, stones are thrown, signs are stolen and almost every conceivable annoyance perpetrated by boys and half grown men. As a check, if not a cure, for the evil would it not be well for a reward to be offered by the mayor and thus induce some of the pals to turn state evidence?

Business in Newport at this season is just about as brisk as usual. The reports of suffering and hardship have no more foundation than is afforded every year. Men who are too lazy to work, or who spend their earnings for rum will very likely come to grief but the industrious and sober will generally find enough to do and enough to eat. At all events croaking will not make us rich; if it did we should abound in millionaires.

We have received from Comptroller John J. Knox his annual report. A brief abstract of this we have already given. On the last two pages of this report we find a list of the employes in the comptroller's office. There are fourth class clerks at $1800 a year, third class clerks at $1600, second class clerks at $1400, first class clerks at $1200 and—female clerks at $900! The government doesn't profess to be controlled exclusively by the law of supply and demand. It declares eight hours to be a day's work for its laborers when it can get plenty of men who would willingly work ten hours. Ought it not to be as generous to women as to hod-carriers? Ought it not to pay them as much as it pays men, the work being the same? Do members of Congress add twenty per cent to the wages of its day laborers because they can vote, and deduct from twenty five to fifty per cent from the just wages of its female clerks because they can't vote?

The communion question is agitating the Baptists of this country more and more. The Rev. Dr. Caswell of Providence, one of the leading divines of the denomination, defines his position in the Watchman and Reflector as follows:—

If a disciple of another church comes to our communion with a sincere desire to celebrate with us the Saviour's dying love, I would not turn him away; I would not withhold from him the consecrated elements; I could not in conscience say to him, 'Christian brother, we love you dearly in the Lord, but we have no room for you here. We want none here but such as go with us.' Let the brother stay, let him eat and drink, discerning the Lord's body; and let the blessing of our common Lord be upon him and upon us. Secondly, if a member of a Baptist church should be away from his home, and should find himself on a communion sabbath worshipping with an evangelical church of another name, and should feel it a spiritual privilege to partake of the Lord's supper, let him do so. According to my notion of the thing, that is a privilege which he has in Christ Jesus, and I would not consent that any man or church should deprive him of it. Thirdly, I would not require assent to close communion as a condition of membership."

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the government sold over seventeen and a quarter million dollars' worth of ordinary postage stamps: over three and a half million dollars' worth of stamped envelopes and a little more than ninety one million postal cards. The length of railroad postal routes is 67,734 miles; of steamboat routes, 18,369, and of other routes, 182,994. The total length of all routes is 269,097 miles and the total mileage for one year is 128,607,476 miles, equal, in round numbers, to 5144 times the circumference of the world and about one third greater than the distance from the world to the sun. The cost of transportation by railroad is 12.58 cents a mile; by steamboat, 20.57 cents a mile, and by other routes, 11.48 cents a mile. The dead letters amount to 4,601,773 and the letters of value lost, to 5,233 which indicates that the dishonesty of post office employes isn't a remote circumstance to the carelessness of letter writers. Of the lost letters 2010 were registered. Of these 915 were satisfactorily accounted for, 507 actually lost, and 618 cases are now undergoing investigation. The through mail tables for the past year show a gain over the previous year of four or five hours between New York and San Francisco. Between Washington and New Orleans there is a gain of over two hours, and from Washington north, a gain of nearly two hours. Between New York and San Francisco 924 mails were carried on time during the past year and 82 were behind time. There are 3404 money order postoffices in the country and the number of domestic money orders issued during the year was 4,420,633, amounting in aggregate value to $74,434,854.71. Of the money orders paid the payment of 74 was effected fraudulently, being at the rate of one erroneous payment in 59,677 payments. The number of orders issued in this country on Switzerland was 2,721 amounting to $72,287.28 and the number from that country paid here was 793 amounting to $21,222.16. There were sent to the United Kingdom 77,351 orders amounting to $1,491,320.31 and received from there, 15,992 amounting to $303,773.66. There were sent from this country to Germany 32,512 orders amounting to $901,334.73, and received from that country, 20,607 amounting to 535,216.72.

THE MESSAGE.

The President begins his message by referring to the panic, but he does not discuss its causes or remedies. He declares that the public debt should be paid in coin; that we ought to have a currency that does not fluctuate in value and that is used by the other civilized nations; he recommends the immediate taking of steps looking toward the resumption of specie payments; he urges the repeal of the legal tender act and he considers free banking essential. He very justly says that it is better that the laws of business should fix the amount of currency rather than it should be done by the officers of the government. He declares that the United States will preserve neutrality in the Formosan affair and deprecates participation in the war by Americans. He recommends the passage of laws to prevent the importation under contract of coolies and of Chinese women brought here for infamous purposes. He recommends the application of the Japanese indemnity fund to the education of Americans in the Japanese, and of Japanese in the English languages. He recommends a special court for aliens. He announces that the field work of surveying our north western boundary has been completed. He complains of marauding on the Mexican boundary and suggests that the existence of the Mexican claims commission be prolonged to allow it to complete its work. He regrets that Venezuela hasn't yet settled our little bill against her and intimates that foreign powers may have to interfere in Cuba in behalf of humanity. Spain is still in arrears to us and the President promises a special message in regard to the Virginius negotiations. He calls for definite action on the subject of expatriation and urges legislation to prevent fraudulent naturalization. Since the last annual message, the exchange has been made of the ratification of treaties of extradition with Belgium, Ecuador, Peru and Salvador, also of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and of commerce and consular privileges with Salvador, all of which have been duly proclaimed, as has also been a declaration with Russia with reference to trade marks.

The President recommends that the sinking fund be provided for by increasing our revenues or reducing our expenditures till the former exceed the latter about $31,000,000 a year. Their excess for the past fiscal was only about two million dollars and for the next fiscal year it is estimated to be about nine million dollars. The tariff should be so amended as to increase the revenue and reduce the number of taxable articles. Articles which enter into manufactures should be put on the free list.

He praises the army and urges the consolidation of arsenals, the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores from being covered into the Treasury, the collection of torpedo material, fixing the status of staff officers, increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms, and other matters. The navy is reported to be in an unusually effective condition. The scientific operations of the government are referred to and he recommends that the vessels of the navy be used for exploring the Orinoco, Amazon, and other rivers.

The President recites the affairs in Louisiana with which the public are acquainted. He doesn't think the fifteenth amendment means anything if it doesn't authorize him to do as he did. "Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or that the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the states of Louisiana. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tenessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the times of the election were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the gulf of Mexico."

The Arkansas matter is also related to Congress and hopes that all necessity for federal interference in state affairs may be obviated. The President thinks one party magnifies the outrages and the other belittles them. While U. S. G. remains President the general government will protect citizens who are not protected by their own states. He hopes parties will not be divided on the color line but on principle.

The President recommends the division of the country into eleven judicial districts and the appointment of two more judges, but whether these two judges should have seats on the supreme bench he leaves to Congress.

The Interior Department has grown so great that the secretary can not have personal knowledge of nearly all the transactions done in his name and for which he is held responsible. The Indians have been treated according to the peace policy and with beneficial results. He recommends the extension of the homestead law to the Indian Territory and the erection of a territorial government there. The restoration of bounty to survivors of the war of 1812 who live in the South is recommended.

Civil service reform has been pursued so far as practicable and with beneficial results, but if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on this subject the President will consider it a mark of disapproval and abandon the reform. To encourage ship building he suggests that Congress offer ample remuneration for the transportation of the mails in American ships.

The message closes with a discussion of the affairs of the District of Columbia

POST OFFICE, NEWPORT.

New York Mail.

CLOSES, at 6½ A. M., at 5½ and 7½ P. M.
OPENS, at 7 and 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M.
(Special) CLOSES on Sundays, at 7½ P. M.

Boston Mail.

CLOSES, at 7 A. M., 2½ and 5½ P. M.
OPENS, at 11½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Providence Mail.

CLOSES, at 6½ A. M., and 5½ P. M.
OPENS, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

Collections from Street Letter Boxes
At 3 o'clock, A. M., 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, P. M.

Miniature Calendar.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Sun rises,..............	7 h. 13 m
Sun sets,..............	4 h. 31 m.
Length of day,..........	9 h. 20 m.
Moon sets, (P. M.)........	0 h. 0 m
High water, 7 h. 53 m., A. M., 4.3 ft.; 8 h 16 m., P. M., 4.3 feet.	

Probabilities.

For New England, the Middle states, and lower lake region, partly cloudy and colder weather, with northwest winds, raising barometer and light snow in the northern New England, northern New York, near Lake Ontario and western Pennsylvania.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

—The Rev. Mr. Willett of Pawtucket, R. I., is in town today.

—Col. T. W. Higginson spoke Sunday morning at the Parker Memorial chapel, Boston.

—The Middletown band made their first public appearance at a social in Middletown last evening.

—Temperance meetings will be held at the state house tomorrow at two, three and seven o'clock.

—Ex-Superintendent Wardwell of the state farm has recently visited the institution and speaks in high praise of the clerk, Mr. B. W. Davis of this city.

—Purser Hallett of the American Steamboat Company was presented on Saturday with a $300 gold watch and chain by his friends in Providence.

—Fred. Frasch is to open as a confectionery store Feb. 1st., the store lately occupied by R. H. Stanton in Taylor's building on Thames street.

—At a private pigeon match at Staten Island on Saturday for a sweepstake prize of $1,000, August Belmont was the winner. There was present a large number of Wall street bulls and bears.

—The lecture by Mrs. Taplin at the First Methodist Episcopal church at 7½ o'clock this evening, should be largely attended. It is not, as some have supposed, an address to ladies only, but one in which gentlemen as well, will be interested.

—The wife of W. P. Brady, of the Coast Wrecking Company who was injured on Friday, arrived here yesterday. Mr. Brady is a great deal better and will be removed to his home at Stapleton, L. I., as soon as practicable.

—The opera of Martha will be given tonight at the Opera House by Redpath's Boston opera troupe. The troupe is a quartette consisting of Miss Nickles, Miss Barry, Mr. Clark and Mr. Payson, and people who don't believe in operas can go to hear the quartette. The company is universally well spoken of and undoubtedly the Opera House will be crowded with the lovers of good music.

—Some malicious persons entered the back yard of W. H. Barlow on Thames street last night and mutilated nearly every garment which had been left upon the clothes line over night. In the opinion of Mr. Barlow and the police the depredation was committed at the instigation of parties who it is supposed had a grudge against him. The garments were nearly all new and the loss to Mr. Barlow is severe.

JUSTICE COURT.

TUESDAY, 8th.- The complaint against Michael Kelly for violation of the liquor law, was continued today until Friday. upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, on account of the absence of the witness on behalf of the state.

REAL ESTATE.

George W. Gibbs and others have sold 5145 feet of land on Gibbs avenue to William T. Richards of Germantown, Pa., for $1286.25.

Charles E. Butler, executor of the late J. Prescott Hall, has sold 20,000 feet of land on Evarts and Butler streets and Prescott Hall road to Peleg T. Sherman for $800.

The same party has sold $20,000 feet of land on Evarts and Halsey streets and Prescott Hall road to the same party for $800.

The same party has sold a lot of land on Evarts court and Gibbs street to the same party for $775.01.

The Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford has the largest cash assets of any exclusively fire insurance company in the world. Most of the foreign institutions are life as well as fire companies and hence their large figures.

STATE MISCELLANY.

The ordinance of baptism was administered to five candidates, last Sunday noon, at Stone Bridge, Tiverton, by the Rev. Mr. Merritt, pastor of the Baptist church at the Bridge.

The receiver of the Franklin Institution for Savings has paid out in twenty-six days to 4,179 depositors the sum of $690,405.43. The remain 1,521 depositors to be paid the sum of $130,000.

The catalogue of the officers and students of Brown University for 1874-75, is a handsome pamphlet of fifty-two pages, well arranged by the compiler, Prof. Lincoln, and handsomely printed by Messrs. J. A. & R. A. Reid. Notwithstanding the increased requirements for admission, we notice a regular increase in the number of students who enter from year to year. Thus, while the senior class numbers forty-two, the junior class numbers fifty two, the sophomore class sixty-eight, and the freshman class eighty-eight, making a total of two hundred and fifty-three. This is an encouraging evidence of prosperity, owing, in part, doubtless, to the popularity and efficiency of its distinguished president, Dr. Robinson, sustained as he is by a faculty of instructors equal, at least, to any faculty in the land. With such a corps of able teachers, and with ample funds and enlarged facilities for instruction, we predict for our venerable university a glorious and successful future. [Providence Journal.

Robert Rodman, is making extensive and thorough improvements upon his newly acquired factory property in Wakefield, known as the Wakefield mill. An addition has been put upon the large mill on the west side of the river. New floors have been laid in both mills. A new bell placed in the belfry of the large mill sends forth at morning, noon and night good tidings of industry, prosperity and better times in Wakefield. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and dressed in a new coat of white paint, and, in fact, everything is being done in a thoroughly business like manner. The old machinery has been removed from the large mill, and new is being put in as fast as possible, and in a few weeks the wheel will be put in motion once more to the great satisfaction of the mill operatives who have so long been out of employment, or forced to seek work away from their homes. In speaking of prosperity, we should not forget the proposed railroad from Kingston station to Narragansett Pier. Everything is progressing finely and the survey will be commenced this week.

PERSONALS.

......Nilsson has drawn a $6100 house in St. Petersburg.

......Mrs. Senator Sprague and family are in Weisbaden.

......Miss Cushman takes a six weeks' farewell in San Francisco.

......Kalakaua is to be invited to spend Mardi Gras week in New Orleans.

......Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Booth have just made a hit in "King John" at Virginia City, Nevada.

......Garibaldi speaks of his benefactor, the New York tobacconist, as Signor John Anderson.

......Prof. Tyndall is on the war path. His cry is, "Up, and atom."—[Commercial Advertiser.

......The Providence Journal says that Secretary Fish "has the blood of the Stuyvesants, who live as long a a Newport widow."

......Mrs. Fitzgerald, of San Antonio, Texas, has set an example to her sex by taking a contract to grade nineteen miles of railroad.

RED MARKING-INK FOR CLOTHING.—A red ink for marking clothes, which is not attacked by soap, alkalies, or acids, is prepared by Welger as follows: Enough finely pulverized cinnabar, to form a moderatively thick liquid, is very intimately mixed with egg-albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water, and beaten to a froth, and filtered through fine linen. Marks formed on cloth with this liquid, by means of a quill, are fixed, after they have become dry, by pressing the cloth on the other side with a hot iron. The ink will keep in well-closed bottles for a long time without separation of the suspended cinnabar.

RHODE ISLAND GEOLOGY.

A VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH—DOWN IN A COAL MINE FOR THIRTEEN HUNDRED FEET.—THE FUN OF GOING DOWN.—EXTENT OF THE BEDS AND QUALITY OF THE FUEL.—THE COAL WORTH FROM TWO AND A HALF TO FOUR DOLLARS A TON.—A CHANCE AT THE COPPER SMELTING WORKS.—FOSSIL PLANTS.—WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF COAL?—RHODE ISLAND JUNGLES.—SUBMERGENCE AND EMERGENCE—NATURAL COAL PITS.—NEWPORT CONGLOMERATES.—THEIR STRUCTURE AND ANTIQUITY.

[Correspondence of the New York Evening Post]

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass, December 4, 1874.

We lighted our lamps and descended the steep shaft thirteen hundred feet, and were then in the bottom of the Mount Hope coal mines, in Portsmouth, a township occupying the northern part of Rhode Island.

Those of your readers who have never descended a deep mine on foot have but a faint idea of the strain the muscles are put to in such work; but then one gets a full reward for all the effort he makes in visiting these regions in the depth of the earth. Such a visit is worth more than pages of description in giving clear ideas in regard to the rocky strata and the wonderful deposits which they enclose.

The shaft which we descended dipped easterly at an angle of about twenty to thirty degrees varying in different places; and this is the dip of the coal beds at this place. In fact the shaft was formed by simply following down a coal bed, and as the bed was only three or feet thick so the shaft is but little greater one way than the thickness of the coal bed which has been excavated; and therefore in descending the shaft you have to go in a bent attitude to keep from striking your head against the rock above. This is one reason why such a peculiar strain is brought to bear on certain muscles

At this place there are three coal beds; separated from one another by shales and sandstones, and all dipping sharply to the eastward. Two of these beds we examined; the third and lowest is not opened. The two beds which we examined are each about three feet thick on the average, although in some places one of them is five or six feet in thickness, and in one place at least about nineteen feet thick. These two beds are about two hundred feet apart; that is, one is above the other, with about two hundred feet of rock between them. It is the upper one which has been excavated for the shaft. By cutting tunnels communication has been established between the two beds, and the coal of the under bed is brought up the shaft which was sunk in the upper bed.

The coal is the hardest anthracite found in this country, if not in the world. It is much lighter colored than the ordinary anthracite, and has a greater tendency than other anthracite to break into more or less regular small pieces. In many places it strongly resembles plumbago. In fact, at some points it scarcely differs from genuine plumbago—the mineral so frequently miscalled black-lead.

The yield of the Mount Hope coal-beds is about fifteen thousand tons a year, and it is worth at the mine from two dollars and a half to four dollars and a half a ton, according to quality. When these beds were first opened, many years ago, the coal was regarded as next to worthless. It was and is rather difficult to kindle it; and it will perhaps be remembered that one who wished to express his contempt for it said that if the world were to be burnt up he should take refuge in a Rhode Island coal-bed! It is now well-established that the coal is a fair article of fuel, and that, although not so readily kindled as ordinary anthracite, it gives fair satisfaction after it is kindled.

THE SMELTING WORKS.

Although considerable quantities are shipped to other points, a large amount of this coal is consumed in the extensive copper smelting works near the mine. The copper ores are brought from Chili in immense quantities and smelted here, with this Rhode Island coal. It is a grand sight to witness the drawing off of the pure copper at the close of the day's work. For a long time you may see the molten rock—the slag—flowing off from the works like a small stream of lava. This slag soon hardens on the top, while its molten material now and then oozes out through some crevice, and thus suggests to the geologist an explanation of some of the phenomena which he finds in the solid crust of the earth. By and by the furnace is tapped at the right place and out comes a fiery stream of molten copper and molten rock, all of which is directed into a small tank. As the copper is the heavier it sinks to the bottom, while the molten rock, being the lighter, runs over the top of the tank and out upon the ground in a fiery sheet. Thus the copper is easily separated from the worthless rock.

The shales which enclose the coal-beds contain fossil plants, many of them of marvellous perfection and beauty; some of them as perfect in outline as if they had been carefully preserved in an herbarium. Some are ferns, reminding us of those of the present day, yet different. Some are plants with whorls of leaves at regular intervals along the stems, and presenting now, as they are flattened, a star-shaped arrangement; these are called asterophyllites. Others are stems of gigantic "horsetails" or equisetums of the botanists. There are here also still other forms of the vegetation which flourished during the coal period, and which richly repay the patient geologist for breaking up the shales which enclose them.

One cannot carefully and thoroughly examine a coal-bed without having the questions forced upon his mind,

"WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THIS COAL? HOW WAS IT FORMED?"

That coal was formed from vegetation is now universally believed by geologists. Yes, the materials of all the vast coal-beds in the crust of the earth have passed through the wonderful laboratory of vegetable life. The coal was formed, however, from species of plants that no longer grow on the earth. The plants were ferns of many kinds and of beautiful patterns, equisetums, which grew to the height of twenty feet; lepidodendrons, great trees with exquisitely ornamented stems; sigillarids, equally large trees with the last and with ribbed stems, each rib showing numerous seal-like impressions. These and their companions grew in forests and jungles, where the coal-beds of Rhode Island and all the other coal-beds of the coal formation are today. These forms of vegetation grew on vast fresh-water bogs and marshes, and on the low hills in and around these marshes. In the course of long centuries the fallen foliage, trunks and branches accumulated beneath them to a great depth. By a subsidence of the land the waters prevailed over all the region in which this vegetation grew; and sands and clays and gravel were deposited upon it, and thus it was covered and preserved. Again the land appeared, and vegetation again covered its surface as before; and in the process of time materials accumulated for another coal-bed. Again the lands were submerged, and thus submergence and emergence, each of long continuance, succeeded each other as many times as there are coal-beds in any region. Here in Rhode Island this took place three times, as is shown by the number of coal-beds. The two hundred feet of sand-stones and shales which overlie the second bed, and which separate it from the one on which the Mount Hope shaft is sunk, is a proof of the accuracy of the view here presented, and at the same time an index of the great length of time that rolled away between the formation of the second bed and the emergence of the land which thus gave an opportunity for the formation of the third and last bed.

These Rhode Island coal-beds were once horizontal; the same is true of all others. But these beds are now inclined twenty or thirty degrees. This coal and all others were once bituminous; this is now the hardest anthracite. It has been made so by heat and pressure; and some of it has been so heated as to convert it into what is essentially plumbago.

THE NEWPORT CONGLOMERATES.

The visitor to Newport generally goes there to enjoy the ocean air; to bathe where the waves roll in on that beautiful beach; to drive on the good roads; to see the "Old Stone Mill;" to escape the cares of business, and to have a good time generally. Few, probably, care for the conglomerates or "pudding stones," which crop out just east of the principal beach, where the Summer visitors go to bathe.

These conglomerates, however, are full of interest. They have engaged the attention of geologists for half a century, and will ever be of interest to the true geological student. They have received especial attention from the elder and the younger Hitchcock and others; and just now that veteran geologist, Professor William B. Rogers, of Boston, has made them the subject of a special paper recently read before the National Academy of Sciences.

The Newport conglomerates are made up largely of quartzite pebbles and boulders, although there are some of other kinds, as granite, gneiss, &c. The pebbles and boulders are very remarkable, first, on account of their large size, and secondly, on account of the fact that they lie with their longer axes parallel to one another. The exceptions to this parallelism of the axes are relatively very few. With this fact of parallelism is the additional fact that the lamination of the pebbles is, with few exceptions, parallel to the longer axes. This has led some geologists to the conclusion that these conglomerates have been subjected to such pressure that the pebbles—assumed to be once round—have been flattened and elongated and laminated as we see them today. It is more probable, however, as Professor Rogers has shown in his recent paper, that these conglomerates are simply a vast accumulation of sands, clays, gravels and boulders which are essentially in the condition in which they were left by the waters of long ago, only they have been uplifted so as to constitute, today, inclined strata. It may be added that this vast sheet of conglomerate is geologically below the coal which we saw at the northern end of the island, and that it underlies in a more or less modified form the vast coal areas of the United States. In a word it is an outcrop of that vast sheet of millstone grit which constitutes the foundation of the true coal formation, and which was formed on the surface of a continent while it was emerging from the dominion of the sea.

What thoughts do the studies of conglomerates and coal beds suggest! How they carry us back into the past! What evidences of the great antiquity of the earth do such studies reveal! The coal formation, with its great thickness of coal beds, and with its fifty times greater thickness of rocks, implies a length of time of which the human mind can scarcely form any conception. Yet the coal period is but a single one of those grand periods which measures off the mighty cycles of the past. Before the coal period began millions of years had rolled away, during which the Azoic, Silurian and Devonian rocks were formed, and there have been millions of years since the coal period came to an end. N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NO EXCUSE FOR BEING SICK.

☞ No person can use Boschee's German Syrup without getting immediate relief and cure. We have the first case of Coughs, Colds or consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, yet to hear from that has not been cured. We have distributed every year for three years over 250,000 sample bottles by druggists in all parts of the United States. No other Manufacturer of Medicine ever gave their Preparations such a test as this. Go to your Druggist James H. Taylor and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it two doses will relieve you.

☞ In addition to our large and elegant stock consisting in part of vases and toilet sets, steel engravings, chromos, lamps, with argands and sunburners, lanterns, candlesticks, glass ware &c., we have this day received a lot of clothes horses and baskets, cardigan jackets, gent's Kossuth hats and turban caps, a nice and well selected stock of ladies' and gents' mittens, and gauntlet gloves; together with a fine assortment of children and misses fur sets (muff and boa) to which we would call your special attention. Nothing over ninety-nine cents. nov30

DR. BICKNELL'S SYRUP
Cures Bowel or Summer Complaints.
Being composed largely of Brandy, Spices and simple astringents, without a particle of Opiate, has proved after a 25 years' trial superior to any other article for Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera-Morbus, Cholera-Infantum, Colic, Cramp, Sick or Sour Stomach, Sea-Sickness, Dyspepsia, &c., and may be implicitly relied upon in the most severe cases, yet so simple and pleasant that it may be given the most delicate infant. It acts upon the system like water on a wilted plant.
Prepared only by Edward Sutton of Providence, R. I. Sold by all dealers in Medicines. jy3-3m-n&j

DIED.

PECKHAM.—In Little Compton, 7th inst., Gideon Parker Peckham.
The funeral will take place at the Stone Church, Friday, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Your life can be saved by using Hunt's Remedy. It cures dropsy and all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs. Hundreds that have been given up by their physicians to die have been saved by this great Remedy and are now with us as living witnesses of the value of this medicine. dec5-1w n&j

☞ If life and health were estimated by dollars and cents, Milk of Magnesia, for dyspepsia, indigestion, headache, sourness or acidity of the stomach, and diseases to which ladies and children are subject, would be worth its weight in gold. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Agents. nov30-1m

Faith Well founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under heaven are those maladies so general as in this country, and Hostetter's Bitters is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative, and just enough of an aperient to regulate without convulsing the bowels. It is therefore a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

[From the Ilion Citizen.]

Gentlemen in Atlanta, Georgia, under date of Oct. 26, 1874, write thus:

We take pleasure in writing you the result of our efforts at the Georgia State Fair, that "the Remington Sewing Machine Company have been awarded the two highest premiums offered to exhibitors of Sewing Machines."

The "Singer," "Howe," "Wheeler & Wilson," and "Domestic," exhibiting expressly high priced machines from $200 to as high as $500, were all "distanced" and received no recognition for their merit or display.

The Atlanta *Herald* of the previous day contained the following:

"The Remington Sewing Machine Company were awarded the two highest premiums offered to exhibitors of sewing machines at the Fair just closed. It was plain to every one that Mr. Bell, their Southern Manager meant business when Monday found him all ready fixed up with his huge and elegant banners, his stacks of Georgia raised and Atlanta manufactured sewing machine woodwork; his well arranged stand, and everything to attract and rivet attention. No extravagant high priced machines were exhibited, but just such goods as are selling, and people can afford to buy every day; thousands were delighted to see a sewing machine run by a steam engine, such as any lady can use without discomfort or damage—and doing beautiful work at a rate of speed entirely too quick for the eye to catch the motion.

The premium for best display of sewing machines, also a gold medal for best Georgia wood work for sewing machines were awarded the Remington Sewing Machine Company. A clean sweep."

Protect Your Buildings.

Fire and water proof!—One coat of Glines' Slate Roofing Paint is equal to six of any other: it contains no tar will fill up all holes in shingle, tin, felt or iron roofs. Never cracks nor scales off, stops all leaks and is only 80 cents a gallon ready for use, with a liberal discount to the trade. Send for testimonials, N. Y. Slate Roofing Co. No. 6 Cedar st. N. Y. feb28-n&j

☞ The mother's trust and infant's friend, Milk of Magnesia. It regulates the bowels, is a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, sick headache, and all diseases arising from the stomach, and is peculiarly adapted for ladies and children. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Agents. nov30-1m

A Man in Ruins.—One of the saddest spectacles in the world is a human being shattered and broken down by the use of ardent spirits. But the damage may be repaired, the ruin restored to perfect soundness, by a course of that most powerful of all invigorants, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS. Beware of those "tonics" of which rum is an element. They aggravate disease and promote decay. d7-1w

☞ As an anti-acid and remedy for bilious complaints, arising from excess of eating or drinking, Milk of Magnesia is a most potential agent and popular means of cure. It will be found, upon trial, the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of indigestion and kindred ailments. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Agents. nov30-1m

Instruction.

BROWNELL'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

EVENING SESSIONS.

REQUEST having been made that this school should be opened for evening instruction in Book-keeping and Arithmetic, the Principal will receive applications for seats at such evening sessions and commence as soon as a sufficient number of applications have been received.

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 will be the hours of instruction.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Principal at the school room.

Chambers, No. 121 Thames St. daily from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4. WM. S. BROWNELL, Principal. dec2

Millinery & Dressmaking.

Notice.

MRS. M. FINKENSTAEDT,

Has received a Beautiful Assortment of Worsted Work, such as Cushions, Brackets, Slippers &c., &c., at the Store

No. 12 FRANKLIN STREET,

And the Store opposite the Atlantic House. nov23

MISSES

COTTRELL & MÜLLER,

FRANKLIN STREET,

Have Just Received

The latest styles for Winter Trimmings. All the new shapes in felts, Silk hats. fine French flowers and feathers a specialty.

No. 7 Franklin Street,

(2d door from Post Office.) nov18

New French Patterns

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

Mrs. SILAS DICKERSON'S,

No. 5 Travers Block.

sept23

STOVE OIL CLOTHS.

Bordered oil cloths in many sizes for stoves.

Oil cloths from 1 to 2 yds. wide at greatly reduced prices that can be cut in any length for stoves.

Also Bordered wool druggets in a variety of sizes just received by

E. W. Lawton.

oct-22

BLACK SILKS.

A few prices of Black Silks have been received this week of excellant quality, and at prices decidedly lower than usual.

Also a fair assortment of the various dress materials in stylish colors, and an especially fine lot of Black Merino and Cashmeres.

E. W. LAWTON.

oct22

BULBS.

A few choice Hyacinth bulbs. For sale by CASWELL, HAZARD &CO.

Chest and Lung Protectors.

An assortment of English felt, Chamois skin, Lambs, wool &c., for children and adults. CASWELL, HAZARD &CO.

Cider.

Sulphite of Lime for preserving Cider. CASWELL, HAZARD &CO.

Chlorate of Potash Lozenges

WISTAR'S LOZENGES,
SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, hoarseness &c. Sold by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO. nov 27

The

AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

New Edition.

The Eighth Volume is now ready for Subscribers.

Specimen copy may be seen, and subscriptions left at

Charles E. Hammett, Jr.'s,

124 THAMES STREET.

nov5

Boots & Shoes.

"About the Weather."

For Newport and vicinity, lower temperature, snow, rain and sleet, followed by coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., (unless the feet are well protected.)

It is much pleasanter to pay for a good pair of Boots than to have a doctor's bill running up. The place to buy good Boots and Shoes at low prices is at nov10 J. M. SWAN'S, 109 Thames Street.

Ladies

CALL AND SEE THOSE NICE

French-Kid Button Boots

AT THE BLUE STORE,

jly18 125 Thames Street.

CHEAP!

A fine lot of

Men's Calf Button Boots

Will be sold for

Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per Pai

Former price, $5.50.

T. MUMFORD SEABURY,

134 Thames Street.

sept19

Received Within the Past Few Days

a new assortment of

DRESS GOODS

In Cashmeres, Empress Cloths, Serges and Alpacas, all colors.

Felt Skirts, Blankets & Comfortables

VERY CHEAP.

Fruit of the loom cottons bleached or half bleached 12½ cts. ☞ yard.

F. S. WAITE,

213 THAMES ST.

oct10

Branch of the Providence Novelty Store,

NO. 148 THAMES ST.

Receive daily, their new

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

OF

Ladies and Children's Suits, Sacks, Waterproofs, Wrappers,

nd a complete assortment of ladies and children's Underwear, which they offer at very low prices.

Corsets in all Numbers,

FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.

Hair Goods, in Real and Imitation.
REAL HAIR SWITCHES FROM 75 CENTS, UPWARDS.

As Agent for the well-known manufacturers,

Jeantet & Jauffret,

NEW YORK,

special attention is given to orders of their

Hair Switches in all Colors.

And Warranted made of the Finest Quality French Hair.

oct9

Change in Business.

STOCK FOR SALE.

Our entire stock to be sold out, and in order to close it immediately we have marked every article away under price.

GEO. TURNBULL & CO.,

164 & 166 Westminster St.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

nov18

Christmas.

New Sheet Music and Music Books. Boosey's Royal Edition, in Cloth or Paper. Christmas Carols for Service, Sunday Schools and Christmas Trees.
Books of Four-hand pieces for Pianos, in Cloth and Board.

Splendid Piano for $275.

CITY MUSIC STORE, 90 THAMES STREET,

dec5 JOHN ROGERS.

DYEING.

ORDERS received for dyeing and goods returned in ten days.

R. SWAN,

oct31 172 Thames Street.

Winter Pumps.

Be in the fashion, and get an anti-freezing, Cucumber Wood Pump. It needs no puffing, but speaks its own worth.

PATENT WELL CURBS.

I have the best of all in stock. Call and see.

The Automatic Air Pump.

This is a wind-power pump, and is very desirable for purposes intended.

Sewing Machines,

of the celebrated Wilcox & Gibbs make and are simple, quiet and easy running and durable and

$10.00 may be saved from market value, as having taken in trade, I can sell low, a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MACHINE,

fresh from the manufactory. WHO WANTS THE BARGAIN? Two only. Call soon.

GEORGE B. WEAVER,

DEPOT BUILDING, COMMERCIAL WHARF, OR 62 SPRING ST.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

oct29

NEW KID GLOVES, Fall shades just received. At WM. C. COZZENS & CO., sept21 No. 71 Thames Street.

Newport Daily News.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

The Forty Third Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

There was an unusual attendance of members and spectators at the opening of the House this morning. Every available seat in the galleries was occupied, and the approaches to the House wings were blocked with visitors. The floor was a scene of bustling activity, and if the members who are elected to stay at home felt disappointed at their defeat their feelings were well concealed.

The Opening Exercises.

As the clock showed the hour of twelve the gavel fell, and Speaker Blaine said, "The time appointed by law for the assembling of the second session of the Forty-third Congress having arrived, the House of Representatives will please come to order."

After prayer by the chaplain, the clerk called the roll to ascertain whether a quorum of members were present.

A Short Session and Long Recess Favored.

Some of the members favor a short session before the holidays, and a long holiday recess, in order that little legislation except the appropriation bills may be secured.

Rumored Complications with Spain.

There are rumors this morning, which are not verified, of the possibility of serious complications with Spain. There rumors are based upon letters of instruction to General Cushing at Madrid.

New Members Sworn In.

The four members elected to fill vacancies in this Congress were then sworn in. They are Chittenden of Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed Stewart L. Woodford; Richard Schell of New York, to succeed D. B. Mellish, deceased; Z. Cass Carpenter of South Carolina, to succeed Elliot, resigned, and Finch of Ohio, to succeed Jewelt, resigned.

A Committee to Wait on the President.

Messers. Dawes of Massachusetts, Hale of New York and Beck of Kentucky were appointed a committee on the part of the House to wait on the President.

A Bill to Amend the Poland Press Law.

Wm. Walter Phelps introduced and had read a bill to amend what is called the Poland press law. The bill excepts actions of libel and slander from the operations of that act. It could not be considered except by unanimous consent, and Mr. Hale of New York insisted that it should go to the judiciary committee.

Bills Finished and on the Calendar.

The House committee on appropriations have completed five appropriation bills.

There are 292 bills and resolutions on the House calendar at this opening of Congress; 251 are private and 41 of a general nature.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Strike.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

The workmen in one of the largest carpet manufacturing establishments here struck today. Several hundred men are engaged in the strike.

Financial.

Gold at 1 o'clock is quoted 11¼ with a weakening tendency. The stock markets still continue weak.

LATER. Pacific Mail was remarkable for its decline. It dropped two per cent. but afterwards recovered some of the decline.

A Pedestrian Undertaking Begun.

This morning Prof. Judd began his difficult task of walking five hundred miles in six and a half days. Prof. Judd has thoroughly prepared himself for this immensely difficult task, and the public has some confidence in his ability to complete it. He walks over the same track where Weston made his failure.

Needless Loss of Sixteen Lives.

Panama dates to the 28th have been received, with nothing particularly new. The details of the wreck of the steamer Delfina on the Pacific coast show that sixteen lives were lost for want of the boats being in proper order. Those who were rescued were taken to Valparaiso.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fatal Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.

John West, a brakeman on one of the freight trains of the Boston and Providence road, was fatally injured this morning by striking his head against a bridge as the train was coming into this city. He was twenty five years old.

The Fall River Homicide Bailed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 7.

Patrick Madden, the man who committed the assault on Herbert Laselle at the Border City mill No. 1, was arraigned before the second district court in this city this morning, and gave bail in the sum of $3000, to appear at the supreme court to be holden at New Bedford the third Monday of the present month.

Large Failure at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7.

Josiah Cummings, a trunk manufacturer, has failed, with liabilities estimated at $120,000. The amount of his assets is unknown.

Taunton Matters.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 7.

Wm. McGowen and James Potter, hailing from Providence, tried to sell a stolen team here on Saturday, but were caught in the act. McGowen was discharged; Potter pleaded guilty and was bound over.

Electioneering is brisk today, and preparations for a strong opposition to Geo. H. Babbitt are going on, as the administration the past year has not been by any means what was promised. The opposing candidate will be nominated at the citizen's meeting tonight. A close election is expected tomorrow.

Important Statement by Bismarck,—Papal Influence over Napoleon III.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.

Prince Bismarck, in the course of his reply to Herr Windhorstan, in the Reichstag, said: "I am in possession of conclusive evidence that the ecumenical council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war. The council's votes would have been very different had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that Napoleon was dragged into the war very much against his will by Jesuitical influences. He strove hard to resist these influences. At the eleventh hour he determined on peace, and kept his resolution half an hour. Ultimately he was overpowered by persons representing the Vatican."

Riot at Vicksburg, Miss.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.

The following has been received at Gen. Emory's headquarters:

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 7.

Adjutant Gen. Packer reports to Gov. Ames from Vicksburg by telegraph that a riot is in progress. Fighting began at 9 o'clock this morning; that the militia are powerless to maintain order, and the mobs have possession of the sheriff's person and hold the court house with an armed force. The extent of the fighting is not yet known.

(Signed) ARTHUR W. LYNN,
Captain 16th Infantry.

The Beecher-Tilton Case.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.

The court of appeals this morning decided in the case of Theodore Tilton, respondent, against Henry Ward Beecher, appellant, that the order of the general term and of the special term of the city court of Brooklyn be reversed and the cause remitted to the court below, that its discretion upon the merits may be exercised without cost to either party as against the other. The opinion is written by Judge Rapallo, and takes the ground that the court below had a right to order a bill of particulars.

Lynch Law in South Carolina.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.

At a large mass meeting, at Edgefield, S. C., today, a resolution was passed to lynch all persons, white or black, caught setting fire to gin houses or dwellings. Among those who opposed the resolution were Governor Bonham, Gen. Dunovan and Capt. Lewis Jones, all prominent citizens. Much excitement prevails. A long list of gin houses, dwellings and barns burned since the election, was read.

Collision on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

An accident occurred on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, by a freight train running into the regular passenger train from Richmond, this morning, near Rapidan station where the train had stopped to make minor repairs to the engine. The Pullman sleeper was completely wrecked and other cars damaged. About twenty of the Washington Templars, on their way home from New Orleans, were slightly bruised, none seriously.

AUTHORS AND PRINTERS.—N. P. Willis set a high value on a practical knowledge of printing for authors. He was himself one of the brotherhood, and speaks of the subject as follows:—"If there were an apprenticeship to authorship, it should consist in the author's spending a year at the case. Not alone to learn the importance of clear penmanship, of how to prepare copy and become familiar with the signs, marks and abbreviations used in proof reading, though these are matters an acquaintance with which would save much time and vexation, and prevent serious blunders. The chief advantages would be to the author himself. There is no such effectual analysis of style as the process of type setting. As he takes up letter by letter, of a long or complex sentence, the compositor becomes most critically aware of where the sentence might be shortened to save his labor. He detects repetitions, becomes impatient of redundancies, recognizes the careless or inappropriate use of expletives, and soon puts an admiring value on clearness and brevity. We venture to say that it would alter the whole character of American literature, if authors were compelled, before legally receiving a copyright, to have given one year to labor at the compositor's case. We have said nothing of the nice art of punctuation, which is also acquired in the printing office, and by which a style is made as much more tasteful as champagne by effervescing."

New Today.

LOST.—on Friday, Dec. 4th, a gold bracelet with chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 4 SPRING STREET.
dec-8-3t

THE QUESTION

To B, or not to B,

IS FULLY DECIDED BY

CRANDALL,

No. 9 JOHN STREET.

His Goods to B as Represented. His Prices Not to B Beaten.

READ WHAT HE SAYS!

FLOUR

GOLD DUST, $8.00 ℔ bbl., $1.00 ℔ bag.

EAGLE STEAM, $8.75 ℔ bbl.

PATAPSCA, $9.75 ℔ bbl.

" $5.20 ½ bbl.

HAXALL INTERNATIONAL, $10.25 ℔ bbl.

PARISIAN, $10.25 ℔bbl.

FRIEND OF THE FAMILY, $11.50 ℔ bbl.

Chromo With each barrel.

COFFEE.—Pure Java, 2½ lbs. for	$1.00.
Standard, 5 lbs. for	$1.00.
West India, 8 lbs. for	$1.00.
BUTTER, 35c. lb., 3 lbs. for	$1.00.
RAISINS, 11 lbs. for	$1.00.
CURRANTS, 11 lbs. for	$1.00.
MIXED CANDY, 5 lb. box for	95c.
BROKEN CANDY, Mixed, 5½ lbs. for	$1.00.
RICE, 11 lbs. for	$1.00.
STARCH, 11 lbs. for	$1.00.
SOAP, 25 bars for	$1.00.
VIRGIL'S CONDENSED SOAP, 10 bars for	$1.00.

Samples given away.

New California HONEY in Comb, 2 lb. Jars 75c.
New Crop, New Orleans MOLASSES, 88c. ℔ gal.
New BEANS, 75c ℔ peck.
PEANUTS, 60c. ℔ per peck.
With lots of other goods, Cheap for Cash.

☞ Don't let any one bluff you by saying the above are not as good as theirs. Come yourself and see the goods, and

Don't Forget the Chromo.
dec8

Just Received!

ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

Solid Silver Napkin Rings,

ALL NEW PATTERNS.

D. L. CUMMINGS.

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

78 Thames Street.
dec8

1875. 1875. 1875.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Subscribe for

MAGAZINES FOR 1875.

Send your Orders to

Tilley's News Depot.

New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia and Newport directories on the counter for the convenience of the public.
nov30

Notice! Notice!!

YOU CAN GET

12 Good Cigars for 25cts at

BRYER'S NEW STORE 83 THAMES ST.

CALL AND TRY THEM.

Dealer in Imported and Domestic

CIGARS, SNUFF,

AND TOBACCO.

IMPORTED CIGARS, direct from Acker, Morrall & Condit.
oct24

BENJAMIN MARSH, 2d,

COMMISSIONER FOR THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To take the acknowledgement of Deeds, &c., to be used in said state.
Office at City Hall, Newport, R. I. dec7-3t

60 PER CENT.

COMMISSION PAID BOOK AGENTS

On new and most popular books by one of the largest subscription firms in the country, $2 books for 80 cts.; $3 books for $1.20, &c. No humbug. Send for circulars and see. Address P. O. Box 629 Hartford, Conn.
dec-7-4w

Cretonne Chintz

AT reduced prices, at
nov7 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

New Today.

Aquidneck National Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this institution, will be holden at their Banking Room, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1875, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

A semi-annual dividend of six per cent. will be paid on and after Friday, January 1st, 1875. Transfer books will be closed until January 1st, 1875.
dec-8 CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cash.

FURS!

WE HAVE NOW A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

LADIE'S FURS.

FUR SEAL SETS,
MINK SETS,
ASTRACHAN SETS,
LYNX SETS.
IMITATION FUR SEAL SETS,
" LYNX SETS,
" MINK SETS,

Children's Grey Coney Sets,

" BLACK and WHITE "
" GREY ASTRACHAN "

Fur Trimmings

OF ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS

AND KINDS BY THE YARD.

John H. Cozzens & Son,

152 Thames Street.

NEWPORT, R. I.
dec 8

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

REMINGTON BREACH LOADING SHOT GUNS, JUST RECEIVED, AT

W. Milton Farrow's,

26 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Call and Examine.

☞ Ammunition and shot. Guns of all kinds for sale.
dec8

Attention!

We are offering our present stock of Fancy Articles at Greatly Reduced Prices to make room for

New Goods for the Holidays.

Bring your Pictures intended for Christmas Gifts to

CHACE & MULLER,

and have them framed in any of the elegant styles of moulding found only at

No. 8 THAYERS BLOCK,

Bellevue Avenue.

☞ Fine Cabinet Work, Repairing and Upholstery.
nov27

THE JOURNAL FOR 1875.

THE

Newport Journal

IS A

NEATLY PRINTED,

FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

IT CONTAINS EACH WEEK ABOUT

Twenty Five Columns

OF

Choice Reading,

INCLUDING NEARLY AN

ENTIRE PAGE

Of Local Interest.

MAKING IT

MORE VALUABLE

Than any Paper Published

in the place

For Former Residents of Newport, now in Other Cities.

FREE POSTAGE—REDUCED COST.

After the First of January, 1875, Postage on Newspapers is to be Paid by the Publishers,

AND THE

JOURNAL

WILL THEREFORE

REACH SUBSCRIBERS

AT A

Reduced Price,

AS THE COST OF

The Postage will not be Added to the Price of the Paper,

PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

JOURNAL

OR THE

DAILY NEWS,

MAY HAVE

AN EXTRA COPY OF THE JOURNAL

Sent to a friend at Home or Abroad,

POSTAGE FREE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,

BY THE PAYMENT OF

$1.50 in Advance.

Single Subscription $2.00.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The paper will be sent gratuitously, until Jan. 1st, next, to subscribers for 1875.

ORDERS LEFT AT THE OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,

13 CHURCH ST.,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE—NEWPORT,

GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

Tuesday, Dec. 8th, '74.

The management have the honor to announce the first appearance, for one evening only, of the celebrated

Redpath's Boston English Opera Company,

on which occasion will be rendered Flotow's charming and popular Opera of

MARTHA.

This work will be presented with full and correct costumes & scenery as upon the Italian or English stage, the story will be told entirely by music and several numbers of the work which are usually omitted because of their difficulty will be restored.

VOCALISTS.

Miss CLARA B. NICKELS, Soprano,
Mrs. FLORA E. BARRY, Contralto,
Mr. CHAS. H. CLARK, Tenor,
Mr. EDWARD S. PAYSON, Basso.
Mr. J. A. HOWARD, Director.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats $1.50. In Balcony $1.00. General admission 75 and 50 cents.

The sale of Reserved seats will take place at Swan's Music store, commencing Thursday, Dec. 3d, and continue daily. Doors open at 7¼. Opera commences at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 10.15. dec2-1w

Groceries.

CORNELL

Has just returned from New York, with a

LARGE STOCK

OF

FINE GROCERIES

Which he offers at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

AT

17 & 19 Broad street.
nov16

85 CENTS

WILL BUY

A Good Bag of Flour,

AT

A. W. LUTHER & CO.'S,

93 Thames St.
nov25

Clothing.

Fine White Shirts to Order.

Having taken the agency for

WARD'S NEW YORK CELEBRATED

Perfect Fitting Shirts,

I am now prepared to take measures for the same. A FIT GUARANTEED.

C. H. PEABODY,

149 THAMES STREET.

Headquarters for Everything New and Nice in

Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING.
my15

Overcoats! Overcoats!!

MAGRANE,

THE CLOTHIER,

262 THAMES ST.

(Between Dennison and Young streets,)

Has received his stock of overcoats for men and boys. They have been bought at a bargain, and will be sold cheap. Call and see them.

A large assortment of Hats and Caps for men, boys, and children, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, all of the very latest styles, always on hand.

☞ Shirts made to order. oct31

Gents' Fall & Winter Goods.

A Large Assortment of

Suitings, Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres and Overcoatings.

Also Fall and Winter Fashion Plates. Just received at

WILLIAM C. LANGLEY'S,

104 & 106 Thames Street.
sept16-n&j

FURS!

FURS!!

FURS!!!

Just Received, This Day,

A FINE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF FURS.

LADIES' SEAL UFFS, BOAS and CAPS.

Gent's Seal Skin Caps &c.,

At Prices to Suit the Times.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

J. E. SEABURY'S,

140 Thames Street.
nov23

Gay's Gallery of Art,

Fall River, Mass.,

has been for years, a favorite resort of the people of Newport, when they desired a FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH. We are pleased to say that we have removed our establishment, and it is now filled up in GORGEOUS STYLE, with every appliance for executing even better pictures than ever, and in all styles, from the Tin-type to the most elaborately finished Portrait in Oil Colors or Crayons.

We employ a corps of first-class assistants, and guarantee satisfaction, and a continuance of your patronage is solicited.

☞ Prices lower than any in the State.

E. F. GAY, Cor. South Main & Borden Sts.
dec5

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!

TO ALL CONCERNED.

I have connected with my Paper Store, the old Smoke House, and will attend to the Smoking of Hams. All having Hams to smoke, will much oblige me by sending them to GEO. F. SMITH, Bowen's Wharf.

I have just received a supply of Buckwheat Sacks, which I will sell cheap for cash. Also Flour Sacks, Paper and Paper Bags, all selling very low.
oct26 G. F. SMITH, Bowen's Wharf.

FOR SALE.

The Atlantic House Building.

THERE is enough good material in this building for half a dozen dwelling houses, or it can be used to great advantage in the erection of a hotel somewhere on the Ocean or Bay shore. The purchaser can obtain through the undersigned, at a very low price, a long lease of a splendid shore lot, with a bath ing beach, upon which the hotel could be erected.

This is a fine opportunity for making money, as there is nothing more needed here than a hotel on the shore.

For further particulars, apply to T. G. FORD, Corner of Bellevue ave. and Catherine street.
aug14

A. C. Titus & Co.'s Column.

STOVES.

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AT

A. C. Titus & Co.'s.

235 Thames Street.

A. C. TITUS,
T. W. FREEBORN.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, CAREFULLY PREPARED AND DELIVERED, BY

JOSEPH BRADFORD & CO.

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
je13

Stoves and Ranges.

NEW SANITARY HEATER

FOR WARMING

DWELLINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, &c.

THE ONLY apparatus giving a a perfectly PURE and Healthy atmosphere.

IT IS SELF REGULATING.

It ECONOMIZES the FUEL. It is the EASIEST MANAGED. It is SIMPLE, DURABLE and BETTER than any other. It has the

Largest Heating Surface.

NO OVERHEATED FURNACES. No BURNED air. Free from DUST and GASES. No Waste of Heat up CHIMNEY. NO DANGER FROM FIRE. It is the NEAREST TO PERFECTION of artificial Heat. It has no Rival.

Call and examine and get circular. At

J. M. K. SOUTHWICK'S,

117 Thames Street.

Sole Agent for Newport.

THE

Prettiest of all Parlor Stoves & the Best Heater

The Focus Light,

A Large Variety of other Stoves, New and Second hand, for sale cheap.

117 Thames Street.
nov21

BUY THE

Winthrop Wrought Iron,

Or Peerless Cast Iron Furnace.

POWERFUL HEATERS,

Simple in Construction and Easily Managed.

SOLD ONLY BY

WM. K. COVELL, Jr.,

95 & 97 Thames Street.
oct9

Fifteen Anti-Clinker Stoves,

Received This Morning,

Which are offered at prices to bring them within the reach of all,

AT

Langley & Sharpe's,

195 Thames Street.
oct5

DOUBLE ILLUMINATING DAUNTLESS

Base Burner and Base Heater, with

CLINKER-FREEING GRATE,

The Best Stove in the Market.

ALSO, THE

Radiant Light,

BASE BURNER,

A Splendid Stove, with a Large Variety of other

Parlor & Cooking Stoves.

70 Sample Stoves and Furnaces on our Floor.

CALL & SEE THEM.

Brown, Goddard & Barlow,

120 & 122 THAMES STREET.
nov11

Health, Economy & Comfort.

THE TINGLEY

Automatic Heat Governor,

Cures all the evils of Hot Air Furnaces. It is a positive cure for the escape of gas; It saves time and trouble in the care of furnaces; It prevents clinkers by not allowing the fire to get up to a melting heat; It saves coal; It prevents all danger from fire by over-heating; It secures an even temperature by controlling the draft automatically, and adapting the heat inside of the house, to the changes of temperature outside. Over one hundred sold in Providence since the middle of July, where they have been in use four years.

Please leave your orders with

Brown, Goddard & Barlow.

Respectfully,
oct13-3m JAMES W. DAY, Treas.

RED & BLACK FURNITURE DAMASK,

GREEN & BLACK do., Striped Reps of Extra Quality, for Sofa and Chair Covers, just received,
nov16 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Winter Cloaks.

A FEW odd Winter Cloaks very cheap.
nov7 WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

COAL

This day discharging, an excellent cargo of Genuine Franklin Coal, of Lyken's Valley, Stove and Egg Sizes, and for sale by

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER

PERRY MILL WHARF.
dec5

CONFECTIONERY.

Voss & Warner,

97 WESTMINSTER ST.

Providence, R. I.,

ARE SELLING

PURE FRESH CANDIES,

AT THE

Very Lowest Prices.

A 5 lb. Box of Pure American Mixed Candy, $1.10.
A 5 lb. Box of French Mixed Candy, $1.40.
A 5 lb. Box of Fine Mixed Candy, $1.80
A 5 lb. Box of Our Best Mixed, $2.50.

We keep a large assortment of Pure Candies which we sell at the very lowest prices. Parties wanting candy for the holidays will do well by calling on, or sending their orders to

VOSS & WARNER,

97 Westminster Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

(BUTLER EXCHANGE.)
nov18

Notices.

Notice!

MRS. M. FINKENSTAEDT

Has received at both her stores,

No. 12 Franklin Street, and 4 Downing's Block, Bellevue Avenue,

a large assortment of the NEWEST STYLES, Trimmed and untrimmed FELT HATS and BONNETS, Flowers, Feathers &c., &c. Also new DRESS CAPS.
nov18

NOTICE.

From and after this date

ALL BAGS LOANED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Grain Dealers, in the city of Newport, will be charged in account, and must be paid for like articles purchased. They will be repurchased at the price charged, if returned in good order.

J. PECKHAM & CO.
THOMAS STEVENS
WM. J. SWINBURNE,
JOHN ELDRED,
feb18-1y CHAS. P. BARBER.

THE PERSONS herein after named are hereby notified that the taxes assessed against them respectively in the city of Newport, in Rhode Island, in July and August last according to the list committed to the undersigned as collector of taxes of said city by the city treasurer of said city remain unpaid, though the time appointed for the payment thereof expired the 12th of November, instant, and that their respective real estate in said Newport will be sold by me, said collector, on February 15th, A. D., 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon (or as soon thereafter as may be) at the City Hall in said Newport.

Names of Persons Taxed.	Amount of Tax.
Bamford, A. J.	$ 18.43
Barry, Edward	5.28
Butler, Catharine	12.32
Carrol, John F.	1.76
Corcoran, Dennis	5.16
Dempsey, Ann	2.64
Gallup, Albert S.	56.32
Griswold, John N. A.	3,896.64
Hall, Benjamin	16.72
Livingston, Susan B.	98.56
Malby, Charles	10.56
Matthews, Nathan	724.24
Peckham, W. G.	513.92
Pond, Harriet N.	180.92
Sands, Louisa E.	114.40
Sanford, Milton H.	313.28
Spillman John	1.76
Sullivan, Eliza	3.52
Summers, Eliza dec.	11.44
Wright, George	5.28

WM. J. H. AILMAN,
nov26 Collector of Taxes.

Real Estate.

TO LET.—The office lately occupied by Dr. Mott, on Franklin street, suitable for an office or store. Apply to ALFRED SMITH & SONS.
dec3

TO LET.—The house on Perry Street, belonging to Andrew Dawson for twenty dollars a month. Apply to
nov-25 ALFRED SMITH.

TO LET.—Two tenements on Gould and Warner streets. Apply to
nov25 ALFRED SMITH.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot on Franklin street with rear on Prospect Hill street, at a bargain. Apply to
nov-11. ALFRED SMITH.

DANIEL WATSON,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

(Exclusively for Conanicut Island,)

OFFERS FOR SALE, several farms from 30 to 200 acres. Has two plats of land, one of 60 and one of 150 acres, in lots from ⅛ to ¼ of an acre, which he will take pleasure in showing to any one who may give him a call. Can be found at 196 Spring street, from 7 to 9½ A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M., where the plats can be seen, and arrangements made to visit the Island.
oct24

T. G. FORD,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Corner of Bellevue Avenue & Catherine St.,

Offers for Rent—A number of furnished Cottages, for the season or by the year, at moderate rents.

Also for Sale—
32 small cottages at and under $5000.
16 medium sized cottages, from $5,000 to $10,000.
16 medium sized cottages, from $10,000 to $20,000.
18 large cottages, from $20,000 to $75,000.

Also for Sale—A great variety of building lots on and near all the shores, and in the city, at from 3 cents to $1.00 per square foot, also farm lands at moderate prices.

Notary Public at this office.
je22

Frank B. Porter,

Real Estate Broker,

Bellevue Avenue, near Kay Street,

(Newton's Building,) - - NEWPORT, R. I.

Offers for sale and to rent a number of fine Villas and Cottages in the most pleasant and desirable localities; also, unimproved Real Estate on Bellevue Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Kay street East and West shore, and several fine farms near the city, which he will take pleasure showing to any one who will give him a call.
je26

NEWPORT LAUNDRY.

Heads of Families

TAKE NOTICE.

We are now prepared to do rough dry work at the following prices:—

Single dozen or less than 50 pieces 40 cents per dozen. 50 pieces or over at 2 cents a piece. Work taken every day in the week, and returned on the second or third day after. Orders left at J. D. Richardson's wholesale and retail cigar store 212 Thames street.
nov-28 GEO. P. LEONARD, Agt.

Carry Brothers,

THAMES STREET,

Have just received

100 Tubs of Choice Butter

For Family use, which they are offering

AT A LOW FIGURE
nov18

BLANKETS

AND

COMFORTABLES

VERY CHEAP

AT
nov16 WM. C. COZZENS & CO'S.

Rhode Island Institution for Savings.

70 WEYBOSSET STREET.

A Dividend for the past six months at the rate of seven per cent. per annum is payable to depositors on and after December 16th, 1874.

Deposits made now will draw interest December 1st.
dec3-2w S. H. TABOR, Treas.

GOSSAMER WATER-PROOF CAPE.

THE MANUFACTURERS claim for the above new style of cape the following:

That they are perfectly water-proof.

That, if worn in the rain twenty four hours, they will not absorb any moisture, while the old style will nearly double its weight, and not keep the wearer dry, either.

That, when rolled-up, they are only seven inches long, and three inches in diameter, and can be carried in the pocket, while the old style is as large and cumbersome as a woolen shawl.

That being so light-weight, and having no warmth, they are welcomed by all ladies for warm-weather use, or to throw over a winter cloak in cold weather.

That they are not affected by either cold or heat, neither will they become soft and useless with warm damp weather.

That all who have used the Gossamer Capes have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with them.

That a lady, who has a Gossamer in her pocket, can leave the troublesome umbrella at home, and if the rain comes before she reaches shelter, with the Cape thrown over her, and the Hood over the bonnet, she is far better protected than she could be with the umbrella.

For sale at manufacturers' prices,
dec1 By WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Newport Daily News.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

STOVE POLISH AND SOAPSUDS.—If stove polish is mixed with soapsuds, the luster appears immediately, and the dust of the polish does not fly around as it usually does.

PEPPER-VINEGAR.—Take six large red peppers, slit them up, and boil them in three pints of strong vinegar down to one quart. Strain it and bottle for use. It will keep for years.

TRIFLE.—In the bottom of a deep glass bowl place bits of sponge cake, it matters not how stale, cut into squares or strips; a small piece of preserved citron, also cut into very thin slices, interspersed with the cake. Soak these in a gill of some sort of pleasant sweet wine. Then fill up the bowl to within half an inch of the top of the bowl with boiled custard, rich and cold. Lastly, heap the bowl up high with whipped syllabub.

SAVORY MUTTON OR VEAL CUTLETS.—Cut up the chops and beat them with the edge of a knife. Beat the yolks of a few eggs and dip the cutlets in them; season them with pepper, salt, nutmeg and bread crumbs. Roll them in buttered papers and broil them. Use for sauce some good gravy, a piece of butter, crumbs of bread, capois, anchovies, with some nutmeg and a little vinegar. As soon as they are dressed tear off the papers and set them in the dish with the sauce.

STEEL ARTICLES.—Dusting articles of steel after they have been thoroughly cleaned with unslaked lime, will preserve them from rust. The coils of piano wires thus sprinkled will keep from rust for many years. Table knives which are not in constant use ought to be put in a case in which sifted quick-lime is placed, about eight inches deep. They should be plunged to the top of the blades, but the lime should not touch the handles.

GINGER SNAPS.—Half a pound of treacle, quarter of a pound of brown sugar, one pound of flour, one tablespoonful of ground ginger, one of caraway seeds. Work a quarter of a pound of butter into a pound of fine flour, then mix it with the treacle, brown sugar, ginger and caraway seeds. Work it all well together, form it into cakes not larger than a half dollar, place them on a baking tin in a moderate oven, when they will be dry and crisp.

BOILING MEAT.—To boil meat place it in large pieces in boiling water, and keep it there for five minutes. The high temperature coagulates the albumen at the surface of the meat, stops up its pores, and thus prevents the juice from escaping. After this boiling for about five minutes add enough cold water to reduce the heat to about 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and keep it at that temperature till the meat is sufficiently cooked. It will then be found to be tender, juicy, savory and nutritious.

CARAMEL CANDY.—Three pounds of sugar, half pound of butter, one pint cream, one pound baker's chocolate grated. Boil the cream, sugar and butter together, and stir in the chocolate last. To tell when it is done, drop a little in cold water, and if it does not spread but hardens quickly, take it off the fire. Persons of simple taste prefer less butter, say a quarter of a pound. Pour out thin over dishes greased with butter, the candy to be cut into small squares before perfectly cold, or else mold in small tins, which should be also greased.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Choose small button onions; as they are peeled, throw them into milk and water, drain them from this when they are all done, put them into a jar and pour a strong brine of salt and water and a small piece of alum (boiling hot) over them, cover close, and set aside till the next day; drain and dry on a cloth, put them back into cold distilled vinegar, with a few blades of bruised ginger, some whole peppers and a little mace; keep always covered with vinegar, cork the jar close and put in a cool, dry place.

TO MAKE MINCE-PIES.—Mix lightly into a pound of sifted flour six ounces of fresh, pure lard, adding a pinch of salt; make into a smooth paste with cold water, and lay it upon the board. Take the point of a knife and use up four ounces of butter by cutting off bits, pressing them into the dough—flouring with a dredger, folding over the rolling out, repeating the process until all is used, with as little handling and as much expedition as possible. Butter the dishes, line them evenly, fill with the mince-meat, moisten the edges with cold water, cover, trim the edges neatly, make small aperture with the point of the knife, and bake long in a slow oven. If they brown too quickly cover them with paper, as they need to be thoroughly done.

Paints and Paper.

A. L. BURDICK,
House and Sign Painter.

THE business carried on in all its branches and all work warranted, to be done according to contract.

Carriage Painting

done in the best style, and at reasonable prices.

☞ SHOPS—at 158 Spring street, at A. Stevens building corner Spring and Barney streets and on Weaver street, rear of Ocean House. jan7-n&j

Nonpareil Paint!
Nonpareil Paint!!
Nonpareil Paint!!!

A SAVING OF TIME AND MONEY.

The Acknowledged Standard Paint of the World.

If you are going to paint your house, or buildings connected therewith, be sure and procure the Nonpareil Paint, whether for Wood, Tin or Iron Work.

There is no Superior Paint known, as it has stood the test with all colors made from the best qualities of leads.

Buildings to which it has been applied, neither crack, peel nor blister, owing to its elasticity and adhesiveness—properties required in order to be durable, and wear well.

Buildings to which it is applied do not require painting so often as if lead had been used.

The above Paint in all colors on hand, for sale and applied by application to the agents.

Wm. H. Green & Co.
143 THAMES ST.,

Also for sale, Lead of all the well-known brands of Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty and Varnishes.

A few first quality Diamonds on hand, and to be sold cheap.

W. H. G. & CO.

nov26

FAMOUS STATES ISLAND DYEING. Ladies' Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Gloves, Feathers Etc., dyed and finished as new.

BEST IN NEW ENGLAND.

Gentlemen's Garments Cleansed, Color restored, Repaired and Re-pressed. A year's wear saved.

☞ Tailor's shop connected with first-class tailors and trimmings for the most thorough repairing. Low prices, Promptness and Superiority.

J. HARMON & CO.,
O. HANNINI, 28 Broad Street.
Agent for Newport and Vicinity.

W. H. Carpenter's Column.

W. H. CARPENTER, M. D.,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

OF FALL RIVER,

(Formerly of Tremont St. Institute, Boston,) has been induced to

Visit Newport Professionally,

and will devote

Thursday, of Each Week,

to practice, at the

PERRY HOUSE,

Office Hours, 12 m. to 8 p. m.

Catarrh, Deafness,

BLINDNESS,
BRONCHITIS,
SCROFULA,
ASTHMA,
Loss of Voice,

Discharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Nasal and Aural Polypus, and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs a Specialty.

Catarrh and Polypus.

Home Testimony.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 6th, 1874.

This is to proclaim what Dr. Carpenter has done for me. I suffered from Catarrh 40 years, and the last 10 years my nasal passages were filled with Polypus. I employed physicians from time to time, and two years ago, went to Boston, and was doctored there three months, and left off worse than I began, and I was almost discouraged. But I felt that I must do something, for I was obliged to keep my mouth open and my health was becoming impaired. So I went to Fall River last Spring, and placed myself under the care of Dr. Carpenter. His treatment proved highly satisfactory. He removed and cured the Polypus, I can breathe naturally, the Catarrh troubles me very little and altogether I am comfortable and as well as a man 60 years of age, can expect to be, and I hope this testimony may be the means of securing relief to other sufferers. I reside in Middletown.

ASA PECKHAM.

Permanent Cures of Scrofulous Catarrh.

Testimony of a Citizen of Newport.

My son and daughter were sufferers from Scrofulous Catarrh from birth, and with discharges, swellings upon their necks, and an utter inability to breathe through the nose, they were uncomfortable enough, when we placed them under the care of Dr. Carpenter in 1865. His remedies cured them in a few months and they remain well to this day. I publish this with the hope it may be the means of securing relief to others.

S. B. BREWSTER,
PERRY HOUSE, }
Newport, R. I., Nov. 2d, 1874. }

A CARD FROM

Mr. John Beattie Jr.

(From Fall River News.)

FALL RIVER, Jan. 22, 1874.

W. H. CARPENTER, M. D.,—My Dear Sir:—Allow me thus publicly to express my gratitude for the great benefit conferred upon me by your treatment. I was afflicted for years with Catarrh which had become a constant torment to me, the irritation and inflammation having increased until ulceration was the consequence. Your treatment has been attended with the happiest results. I am now comfortable, my head feels well, and I believe myself cured of that terrible disease.

JOHN BEATTIE, JR.

Mr. Beattie is of the well-known Firm of Wm. & J. Beattie, Jr., Granite Dealers and Contractors, 2 Quarry street.

Testimony of Mr. Burns,

GROCER AT 42 PERRY STREET

(From Fall River News.)

For the good of the community, and Dr. Carpenter, of the Mount Hope House, I advertise my cure. I suffered many years from a dangerous, disagreeable disease of my head, was not able to breathe through my nose, and the collections passed down my throat, and was gradually undermining my health. Dr. Carpenter's treatment, last Spring, cured me. I am now well, and in good condition.

HENRY BURNS.

Fall River, Oct. 8th, 1874.

DEAFNESS CURED.

STATEMENT OF A RESIDENT OF FALL RIVER.

This certifies that Dr Carpenter, at the Mount Hope House, has cured me of Deafness and Discharges of the Ear of many years' standing. When I applied to Dr. C., I could not hear unless addressed close to my ear, and was totally unfit for business. A course of Dr. C.'s treatment has cured the discharges, and restored my hearing so that I can hear the tick of a watch a foot from my ear, and ordinary conversation without difficulty. My friends are more than pleased, for they did not think I could be cured, as I had been treated by several doctors and received no benefit.—As my acquaintance in Fall River is not large I will refer to Mr. Geo. E. Bullinton, No 57 Pleasant street, who is well known and conversant with all the facts of my case.

GEO. G. C. HANLON.
48 Second Street.

Fall River, Oct. 1.

A CARD FROM WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

EDITOR OF BORDER CITY HERALD, OF FALL RIVER.

I have known Dr. Carpenter since he commenced practice in this city, and I am satisfied that he is a skillful physician and has been successful in the treatment of a great majority of the cases in which he has been consulted. Of my own personal knowledge, I have reason to testify that quite a number of the individuals cured were nearly hopeless in their condition; some about blind, others deaf, and others laboring under Bronchial and Catarrhal affections, and I have seen the same persons restored under his treatment to their normal state of health. I therefore, knowing these things, without hesitation recommend him to persons suffering from the maladies he has made his special study for years.

WALTER SCOTT.

VOICE RESTORED.

TESTIMONY OF MISS GARDNER.

(From Fall River News.)

DR. CARPENTER:—Dear Sir,—My thanks and gratitude are yours. When we consulted you last April, I was miserable indeed; I had lost both my health and my voice, and for two and a half years I could only whisper faintly. I had been doctored so much that we had little faith in the ability of any physician to restore me, but your treatment has performed a cure. I can talk aloud, and my health is good, better than for years. You may publish this if you wish; and as I do not reside in Fall River, I will refer to Mr. Wm. H. Mason, No. 44 North Main street, and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Rounds, No. 64 Durfee street, with whom I resided during treatment. Respectfully yours,

MISS HATTIE GARDNER.

Swansea, Mass., Sept. 10, 1874.

Scrofula and St. Vitus Dance Cured.

(From Fall River Herald.)

When we took our daughter Ellen to Dr. Carpenter last May, at the Mount Hope House, she was in a terrible condition from Scrofula and St. Vitus Dance, and was not willing to go among folks, for her limbs jerked and twitched so she had not much control over them, but through Dr. Carpenter's skill she has been restored and is now well. We want this cure known, for some of our acquaintances have taken their children to Europe for treatment, thinking they could not be cured in this country. This case is well known by our neighbors.

GEORGE HEAP,
White Block, Border City Mills.

Fall River, Sept. 10, 1874.

Mr. A. D. White's Card.

(From Fall River News.)

FALL RIVER, May 29, 1874.

To my Friends and the Public:

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to testify to the success of Dr. Carpenter in the treatment of my Ears, which were a source of trouble and annoyance to me more than twenty years. Dr. C.'s treatment restored them, and they have been well several months. I have great confidence in Dr. Carpenter's skill and success in practice, and do not hesitate to recommend him.

A. D. WHITE,
Firm of Dennis White & Son,
Troy Building, Pleasant St.

Catarrh and Blindness.

(From Fall River News.)

Testimony of Mrs. J. Ulomb, of Fall River.

I was diseased with an aggravated form of Catarrh ten years, and in consequence my eyes became affected in December last, and grew worse until I could not go about without being led. Was under the care of several doctors and at the Boston Infirmary, but got no help until I consulted Dr. Carpenter at the Mount Hope House, April 2d. Under his treatment I began to improve immediately, and now I consider myself cured. I think everyone should know there is a physician in Fall River who can cure such diseases. As I am not very well known in this city, I am at liberty to refer to W. Scott, Esq., No. 1 Perry street, who saw me when I was in a state of Blindness and since I was cured.

MRS. JEREMIAH ULOMB.

Chace & Muller's Column.

DO NOT

PURCHASE

YOUR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

TOO SOON, AS

CHACE & MULLER

WILL OCCUPY ONE OF THE

NEW STORES

IN THE

GAS CO.'S BUILDING,

WHERE THEY WILL DISPLAY

A Choice Selection

OF

FANCY GOODS,

Their Own Importation,

AND WILL BE

AND A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Able to Offer

THEM AT A

Low Figure.

THEY WILL EXHIBIT

AT the New Store, Dec. 9th.

EVERY ARTICLE

REDUCED IN PRICE.

WILL BE ABLE TO SHOW THEIR

NEW GOODS AS EARLY AS

THE 18th.

dec1

Miscellaneous.

Achilles Stevens,

Carriage Manufacturer,

AND DEALER IN

New and Second-Hand

CARRIAGES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

nov16 24 SPRING STREET

IF YOU WANT

CHOICE MUSIC,

GO TO

ALDERSON'S

AND PURCHASE A FINE

GERMAN SINGER.

CAGES, SPRING PERCHES, INSECT POWDER AND BIRD FANCIERS' REQUISITES GENERALLY.

nov25

$50,000 WORTH OF

FURS

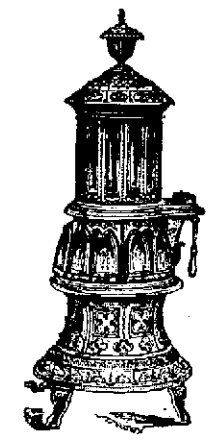
SENT ON CONSIGNMENT BY ONE OF THE LARGEST FUR HOUSES IN NEW YORK,

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

Prices Lower than ever known.

He has the Famous

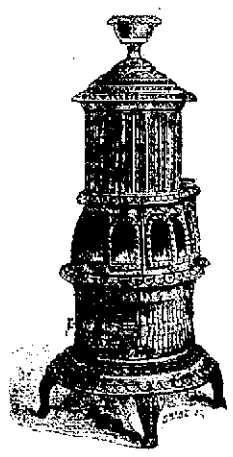
"AMERICA"



Base Burning Stove,

ALSO THE

"SUPERIOR,"



oth of which cannot be outrivalled, not only in beauty, but also in all practical purposes.

PLATED WARE.

He has on hand a Good Useful Stock of Plated Ware, which for the Holiday Trade, will be Sold

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Christmas Goods.

In a few days, the usual assortment of Christmas Goods will be offered, and great bargains may be expected. Therefore, save your money, until you have compared notes.

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

A Full Assortment, and Prices to Correspond with the Times.

Britannia, Wooden, Earthen and Tin Ware.

Also an assortment of everything else, usually found in a First-Class Store, to the inspection of which the public is cordially invited.

James H. Clarke,
3 & 4 Cottrell Block.

James H. Clarke's Column.

ALL IN WANT

OF NEW or SECOND-HAND

COOK OR PARLOR

STOVES

James H. Clarke's,

3 & 4 Cottrell Block.

Miscellaneous.

HAVE YOU TRIED
JURUBEBA?

ARE YOU

Weak, Nervous, or Debilitated?

Are you so Languid that any exertion requires more of an effort than you feel capable of making?

Then try JURUBEBA, the wonderful tonic and invigorator, which acts so beneficially on the secretive organs as to impart vigor to all the vital forces.

It is no alcoholic appetizer, which stimulates for a short time, only to let the sufferer fall to a lower depth of misery, but it is a vegetable tonic acting directly on the liver and spleen.

It regulates the Bowels, quiets the nerves, and gives such a healthy tone to the whole system as to soon make the invalid feel like a new person.

Its operation is not violent, but is characterized by great gentleness, the patient experiences no sudden change, no marked results, but gradually his troubles

"Fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away."

This is no new and untried discovery, but has been long used with wonderful remedial results, and is pronounced by the highest medical authorities, the most powerful tonic and alterative known.

Ask your druggist for it.

For sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston.

sep12-16w

FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness,

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

USE

Wells' Carbolic Tablets.

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists. nov25 4w

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

SQUARE and UPRIGHT are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.

Warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly payments. Second hand instruments at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New York.
P. O. Box 3567.

oct15-8w

WANTED—AGENTS for the Best selling Prize Stationary Package out. Sample Package, postpaid, for 25 cents. Circulars free. J. BRIDE, No. 767 Broadway, N. Y. oct15-12w

SIXTIETH THOUSAND IN PRESS.

ONE agent sold in one month, 501 Copies of the

LIFE of LIVINGSTONE,

which unfolds the marvelous achievements and thrilling experiences of a veritable Hero, as also the varied wealth and curiosities of a most wonderful country. We issue the most complete and authentic work, and want more Agents at once. We also publish the choicest Family Bibles extant, 500 illustrations, new features, positively unequalled. For particulars address

HUBBARD BROS, 53 Washington St, Boston.

oct27-4w

Work for all. At home, male or female $5 to $15 per week, day or evening. No capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Yerso 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. oct15-8w

FREE SAMPLE to Agents. Ladies' Combination Needle-book, with Chromos. Send stamp. DEAN & Co., New Bedford, Mass. oct15-8w

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home, Male or Female, $20 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent free. Address with 6 cent return stamp, C. ROSS, nov27-1w Williamsburg, N. Y.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG By sending 35c., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address, W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No 50 Fulton ville, N. Y. nov10-4w

1,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED to sell our Stereoscopic Views of all Parts of the World. Great Wages Cleared with Certainty. Apply at once to D. L. Guernsey, Publisher, Concord, N. H. nov10-8w

300 PIANOS and ORGANS

New and second-hand, of first-class makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New York. SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges etc. nov28-4w

MORRIS & IRELAND,

Fire & Burglar Proof

SAFES,

27 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

CHAMPION RECORD

THE

Boston Great Fire!

BANK WORK

A Specialty.

C. A. FOWLER,

GENERAL AGENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Samples may be seen at Spencer's Block, 40 Broad street. oct20

Travelers' Directory.

Old Colony Railroad.

Fall Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY OCTOBER 5, 1874, trains will run as follows:

Trains leave Newport for Boston at 7.20, A. M., and 2.55 P. M.

Trains leave Newport for Portsmouth Grove, Coal Mines, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Bowenville, Somerset, Weir Junction, Taunton, North Easton, and South Braintree, at 7.20, A. M., and 2.55 P. M.

Trains leave Newport for Myricks at 2.55 P. M.

Trains leave Newport for Middleboro and Cape Cod, at 7.20A. M, (via Weir Junction) and 2.55 P. M

Trains leave Newport for New Bedford and Providence, at 7.20, A.M., and 2.55 P. M.

RETURNING,

Trains leave Boston at 8.45 A. M., and 4.30 P.M.

Trains leave So. Braintree at 9.22 A. M., and 4.52 P. M.

Trains leave Taunton at 10.13 A. M., 5.43 P. M.

Trains leave Weir Junction at 10.16 A. M. and 5.47 P. M.

Trains leave Somerset at 10.39 A. M. and 6.10 P. M.

Trains leave Bowenville at 10.51 A. M., and 6.20 P. M.

Trains leave Fall River at 10.56 A. M., and 6.35 P. M.

Trains leave Tiverton at 11.05 A. M., and 6.45 P.M.

Trains leave Bristol Ferry at 11.11 A. M., and 6.50 P. M.

Trains leave Coal Mines at 11.16 A. M., and 6.53 P. M.

Trains leave Portsmouth Grove at 11.22 A. M and 6.58 P. M.

Trains leave Bridgewater at 9.20 A. M., and 4.48 P. M.

Trains leave Middleboro at 9.39 A. M., and 5.17 P. M.

Trains leave Myricks at 9.58 A. M., and 5.33 P. M.

Trains from Boston and Way stations arrive at 11.35 A. M., and 7.15 P. M.

Freight Train leaves for Boston and Way Stations at 6.00 A. M., arrives at 6.50 P. M.

oct3 J. R. Kendrick, Supt.

JAMESTOWN AND NEWPORT STEAM FERRY TIME TABLE:

ON and after Monday October 19, 1874, and until further notice, steamer JAMESTOWN, Capt. Wm. G. Knowles, will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown, 6.30, 8.30, 11.00, a. m., 1.30, 4.45 p. m.

Leave Newport, 7.00, 10.00, 12.00, a. m., 3.00, 5.30 p. m., or on arrival of boat from Providence.

The boat will touch at Fort Adams each way.

FARE 10 CENTS.

SUNDAYS

Leave Jamestown, 8.30, 5.30 p. m.,

Leave Newport, 9, a. m., 4.00 p. m

oct17 BENJAMIN BATEMAN, Agent.

American Steamboat Co.

Newport & Providence.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday October 19, 1874, and until further notice the steamer BAY QUEEN will leave Newport at 8 A. M. and Providence at 3 P. M. Fare 75 cents each way.

oct16 F. MAURAN, Supt.

Sunday Night Boat!

THE WICKFORD ROUTE

having contracted to carry the U. S. Mail will run a Sunday night boat, leaving Newport at 10:00 P. M., in connection with the

Shore Line Sleeping Car Express

WHICH

Reaches New York at 6 a. m., Next Morning.

It is hoped this arrangement, affording as it does,

NEW AND COMFORTABLE MEANS

of reaching New York early on Monday morning, will be improved by all those having occasion to travel thitherwards.

☞ Sleeping berths can be secured at the office on Commercial wharf, or on board the boat.

THEO. WARREN, Supt.

sept19

Newport to New York.

CABIN $1.00. DECK $3.00.

The world renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with every appliance for safety and comfort, will resume their trips in the line for the Summer season, on Monday, April 20, 1874, leaving Newport, on alternate days (Sunday excepted), at 5.30 P. M., or on arrival from Fall River.

☞ For the better accommodation of the Newport travel, State Rooms and passage tickets can be secured at Kinsley Express Co's. Office 189 Thames street.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked through to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c.

Freight taken at reduced rates, and delivered with promptness and despatch.

For further particulars apply at office at place of landing on Long Wharf.

JOHN H. JORDON, Agent.

ap18

NEWPORT & WICKFORD Railroad and Steamboat Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 25TH, 187

STEAMER EOLUS.

Capt. James J. Reynolds,

Will leave Commercial Wharf, Newport, daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows:

At 7 A. M., connecting at Wickford with train for Kingston, Westerly, Stonington, New London, Hartford, New Haven, and New York; also with trains due at Providence at 9.10 and Boston 10.45 A. M., and leaving Providence at 8 A. M.

At 12.10 P. M., connecting with Shore Line Express for New London, New Haven and New York; also with trains for Hartford, Springfield, Albany and the west.

At 5.30 P. M., connecting with Stonington steamers for New York and Express Train due at Providence 7.35 and Boston at 9.05.

Returning leaves Wickford for Newport at 8.55 A. M., connecting with train from Stonington Steamers, from New York, also with train leaving Providence 8 A. M., arriving at Newport at 10.10 A. M.

At 3.10 P. M., connecting with 8.05 train from New York, Stamford, New Haven, New London, Stonington, Westerly and Kingston, also with train leaving Providence at 2.15 P. M., arriving at Newport at 4.15 P. M.

At 7.10, connecting with Shore Line Express, leaving New York at 1. P. M., also with train leaving Providence at 6.15 P. M., arriving at Newport about 8 o'clock.

Palace cars will be run on the Express trains both ays for Newport passengers.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

my20

BOSTON AND MONTREAL AIR LINE, SHORTEST ROUTE VIA CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement.

Day Express leaves Boston via Lowell, at 8 A. M, for Burlington, St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West.

Mail train leaves Boston, via Lowell or Lawrence, at 7 A. M.; via Fitchburg at 7.30 A. M. (via Windsor or Rutland), for Burlington and St. Albans; via Rutland for Saratoga and the West.

Night Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, with commodious sleeping cars, at 6 P. M., via Lawrence at 5 P. M., via Fitchburg at 5.30 P. M., (via Windsor or Rutland) for Burlington and St. Albans, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the West; also, via Rutland, for Saratoga and the West.

Both Express trains make close connections at Ogdensburg with Grand Trunk Railway for the West.

General Agency, No. 65 Washington street.

sept30 J. W. HOBART, Gen. Supt.

Bell-Hanging

—AND—

LOCKSMITHING,

—AT—

CLEGG'S

69 SPRING STREET.

AGENTS WANTED for the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL. Four magnificent Chromos free. The most liberal offer ever made. Send 3 cent stamp for circular and sample. P. W. ZIEGLER & Co., 518 Arch St., Phila., Pa. nov25-4w

MOREY'S

HAIR & KID GLOVE STORE

—AND—

Ladies' Hair Dressing Rooms,

136 WESTMINSTER STREET,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Hair Work in every variety, made to order. Hair Jewelry, in solid Gold Mountings.

☞ Hair work that has become faded, dyed. Combings of hair carefully headed and made into Hair work. Character Wigs and Dominoes to let. ap18

Black Alpaca.

BLACK ALPACA and Brilliantines just received. Very cheap. Some at 21 cent per yard. The cheapest ever offered.

nov12 WM. C. CHIZZENS & CO.

NEWPORT NEWS EXTRA.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1871.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DELIVERED DEC. 7TH, 1871.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

THE PROSTRATION IN BUSINESS.

Since the convening of Congress one year ago the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed with us for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit. Many theories would be advanced, as there would be independent writers, those who expressed their own views without borrowing—upon the subject. Without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration, therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact and to some questions as to which it would seem there should be no disagreement. During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant, labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at very moderate rates, where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance, at prices low when compared with what of the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity therefore have been denied us. A third might be added: Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory under one autonomy, ready to reward with bounty the skilled a people, and in the amount of surplus to spare, to feed less favored peoples, and to pay for the products of their skill. It seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate legislation, ignoring the past, looking to the restoration of the great elements of prosperity to any people.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt abroad is the only element that can, with always a sound currency, enter into our affairs to cause any considerable depression in the industrial pursuits of our people. A great conflict for national existence made necessary for temporary purposes, the raising of large sums of money from whatever source attainable. It made it necessary in the wisdom of Congress, and I do not doubt their wisdom in the premises, regarding the necessity of the times adopting a system of national currency, which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world, which began a period of speculation involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving both directly and indirectly foreign indebtedness. The currency, being of fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions, bearing money, was hoarded or used in speculation or luxury. These two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness contracted in good faith by our citizens, which it is but just should be paid in coin and according to the bond signed upon when the debt was contracted, gold or its equivalent. The good faith of our Government demands the violation of no contract with our creditors without national disgrace. But our commerce should be encouraged. American skill in building and carrying capacity increased, foreign markets sought for the products of the soil and manufactures to the end, that we may be able to pay those debts. Where a new market can be created for any of our products, even at a price low, still the mine or the manufactory, a new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people. In my judgment the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns, one which, if it becomes superfluous in one people, will find a market for it with some other—A currency which has assets back the labor necessary to produce it, which will give to it its value. Gold and silver are now the recognized standards of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledges of the Republican Congress when the present legal tender system was adopted and the debt contracted, there should be no delay, certainly no unnecessary delay, in bringing by legislation a method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite special attention. A better, a safer, or that there can be no prosperity and permanent revival of business and industries until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it into effect, is to a reasonable extent true. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative classes may think it of value to them to make money abundant until they have drawn to themselves a better portion upon others. But even these, I believe, would be disappointed in the result of such course, should it be pursued, which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of the productive industries is needed by all classes, by none more than the holder of property, of whatever sort, with debts to liquidate from realization upon its sale. But admitting that these two classes of citizens are to be benefited by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not the general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and consistent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Than to do this, would it not be safer, for fear of over issue by unscrupulous parties, to say that all debts and obligations obliterated in the United States? And now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time, free from encumbrance. These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by a thinking or honest people. Yet every day's delay in the preparation for the final payment of taxes of this dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the hope is held out that a convenient season will at last arrive for the payment of our obligations, adds to our loss. To commence, it will never come, in my opinion, except by positive action by two countries. I hope that negotiations which have been invited will result in the reclamation of another treaty which may tend to the interests of both countries.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force of Japan upon the island by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, no difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted, nor the disturbance of relations between the empires may not be extended by the state of war, in consequence of the steps taken by certain citizens of this Republic, serving under the expedition. Our representatives in those countries have been instructed to impress upon the governments of China and Japan the fact that the citizens referred to in no sense represent, or are in any way entitled to protection from, this Government, during this present hostilities, and to carefully prevent any interference on the part of our citizens in connection with this subject.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact, that a proportion of the Chinese emigrants coming to our shores, do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contracts with parties, which, in some cases, almost amount to slavery. In a worst sense does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them come under honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes, to the disgrace of the communities where they are settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated, it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

JAPANESE RELATIONS.

It is hoped that negotiations between the Japanese Government and the treaty powers looking to the further opening of the Empire, and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon ripen to the results so long wished, which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of all the parties. Having, on previous occasions, submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of a release of the Japanese government from the further payment of the indemnity under the Convention of October 22d, 1864, and as no action had been taken upon the subject, I feel bound to regard the obligations of the Convention as in force, and as the other powers interested have received their portion of the indemnity, it is felt, by the Minister of the United States in Japan, in behalf of this government received the remainder of the amount due the United States under the Convention. Under the circumstances, I submit the propriety of applying the income of a part, if not of the whole, of this fund to the education in this country of Japanese youth. The number of young men to be under obligations to serve the government for a specified time as interpreters at the location and consulates in Japan, under the Convention, would be sufficient to maintain the question may well be asked whether one in some instances, unwisely, in connection with such a fund, should be left to the discretion of the parties holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but did not even been within the United States at the time of the treaty under which they claim. In many of these classes of fraud are discovered their legations where the certificates of naturalization are issued, either from the impossibility of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is apparent on the face of such certificates, they are returned to the representatives of the government, and forwarded to the Department of State. But whenever the record of the court in which the fraud is not apparent, the certificate issued and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable, upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports or demanding protection

PROTECTION OF OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Further surveys of the great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of our navy are now employed in connection with those of England, France, Germany and Russia in observations connected with the transit of Venus, so rapidly and interesting the scientific world. The estimates for this branch of the public service, do not differ materially from those of last year, those for the repairs of our navy yards have been somewhat less, and those for permanent improvements at the various stations, rather larger than the corresponding estimates made a year ago. The improvements in all are of a steady increase in efficiency of this most important arm in encouragement and protection of our maritime interests and interests. It is recommended to the attention of Congress.

The use of the navy in time of peace might be further utilized by a direct authorization to the Department of naval vessels in explorations and surveys of the supposed navigable waters of other nationalities on this continent, specially the tributaries of the great rivers of the American Mediterranean, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents under existing laws such explorations, except that the expenditures, that must be made in connection with the service, are unusually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest and one capable of a large development of commercial advantage to the Antipodeans to the peoples reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The question of what people are entitled to exercise the right of franchise, is one essential to general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in republics where neither education or previous condition enters into second as a governing element.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Next to the public school, the Post Office is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are settled, and the difficulties in the carrying of mails in a more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster General, herewith submitted, shows that an increase of revenue in his Department in 1870, over the previous year, of $1,673,110, and an increase of cost of carrying the mails and paying incidents, of $1,691,611. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his department, and compares them with the corresponding statistics of a year ago, showing a growth in every branch of the department. A postal convention has been concluded with New South Wales, and one is pending with Japan, established with Switzerland, and the negotiations which have been pending for a few years past with France have terminated in a convention with that country, which is submitted to the Senate for its action. Under the provisions of this convention, persons holding them not only were not entitled to be naturalized, but did not even been within the United States at the time of the treaty under which they claim. In many of these classes of fraud are discovered their legations where the certificates of naturalization are issued, either from the impossibility of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is apparent on the face of such certificates, they are returned to the representatives of the government, and forwarded to the Department of State. But whenever the record of the court in which the fraud is not apparent, the certificate issued and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable, upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports or demanding protection

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 9th of November last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me as provided by the constitution and laws of the United States to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. A. Penn, claiming that he was the lawful Governor of the State, calling upon the militia of the State by name, to aid and drive from power the usurper as he designated the officers of the State government. On the next day I issued my proclamation, commanding the insurgents to disperse within ten days from the date therefrom, and subsequently I issued that order which was found necessary to enforce possession of the State House. Steps were taken by me to support the existing and recognized State government, but before any expedition could be made the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State government with some difficulty resumed their functions. Under the circumstances, I consider it my duty to call your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to a suitable adjustment of the question of compensation to railroads for carrying the mails.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The attention of Congress is invited to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and to the legislation asked for by him. The various bureaus of the Department are more intimately connected with this department than with either of the other departments of government. Its duties have been added to, and enlarged from time to time, as it seemed to promote that without the most perfect system and order it will be impossible for any Department to keep long hence of all official transactions having the sanction and done in his name, and for which he held personally responsible.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, at the beginning of my term, has been adhered to with most beneficial results. It is confidently hoped that a few years more will relieve our frontiers from the danger of Indian depredations. I cannot too earnestly recommend to your favorable for the expansion of the homestead law to the Indians, and for some sort of Territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great majority of the Indians occupying this Territory are believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized portion of mankind, who are flocking to it. The political form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years. At the end of this period it should be ratified by a majority of the affected. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached, gives many interesting details of his department, which I abstain from giving an abstract of, but refer you to the report itself.

OLD PASSPORTS.

The act of Congress providing the oath to which persons must subscribe before obtaining their passports, has been productive of a few instances of the war bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. Upon proof of the existence of such cases, I recommend the restoration of this bounty to such, or to their heirs, if they are dead, whose names would thus be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old men, who remained within the lines of the rebellion and the services for which they were worded pensions in were in defence of the whole country.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, submitted herewith, contains suggestions which I commend to the attention of the public, and refers to the improvement Centennial and the part that this department is ready to take in it. I feel that the time has arrived for a change in his title to a more appropriate one, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a change general interests in it. Amongst many features which have signified their intention to be represented there, and it may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The rules adopted to improve the civil service of the government have been adhered to, as already as has been practicable, with the exception of the rule which requires the first, I believe, has been beneficial on the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service, but it cannot be expected to have been so without the direct and positive support of Congress. Generally the support which this rule receives is from those who give it their support to the civil service, when they are apparently deprived from. Removals from office without preferring charges against the parties removed, are frequently cited as the results from the rule adopted, and the retention of those against whom charges are made by responsible persons, are sometimes cited as results of the rule condemned as violation of them. Under these circumstances, therefore, I announce if Congress shall not, before its adjournment, pass a law for the expansion of the homestead law to the Indians, and for some sort of Territorial government for the Indian Territory, I shall feel bound to veto the bill which may be presented to me for the purpose of the chief of the dominion meteorological service, which has been so ably organized by the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department, and so fully and satisfactorily telegraphed from this office to Toronto. The display of signals by the dominion authorities is based upon the telegrams received from this office, thus maintained between the two services are to benefit both. The stations this year established in the Dominion are equipped for signal and observation, from Sarnia, Port Dover, Port Colborne, Port Stanley, Port Dalhousie and the Windward Islands. Though the long line of guardian points runs with few breaks, and at distances of about 20 miles apart, the capes of Florida, and, following the Atlantic coast, stretches to the distant northest of Father Point and Halifax, near the southern extension of Labrador. Very large sums of money are saved to commerce by these telegrams, and the thousands of lives saved by the warnings of the storm signals, which the Chief of the Bureau of Signal Service of the Cassells claimes the western Indian quandly, and nearer, falls without special notice or number, based of them upon the Atlantic coast, and the Lakes are considerable sum of money and bank notes, and look over a quantity of state bonds and other stocks. The body was found by the guard on the station, and taken to the Station-house, where it was still warm, showing that the deed had only just been perpetrated. At the station on the carriage was found a pocket-book containing a large sum of bank bills, and only moderately sharpened. The deceased must have been lying down, and was probably asleep, for he had taken off his boots.

As he was in his stocking feet, he was a stranger, for he had cuts and scratches in the face, while his wrists were scraped. He had been robbed of everything, and the assassin had left a noiseless pocket-knife, which he had bought in Milan. The guard was the first to supply a clew. He remembered a small, dark man, in a long gray overcoat and a soft felt hat, who had a thirdclass ticket and attempted to get into the second-class carriage where Ratcliffe was seated when the train started.

The description given was followed with such diligence that the murderer was arrested on the afternoon of the next day on a plane called Long Island, and some more pieces of his outfit was found in his possession, he at once made a full confession.

"His name is Jacques Freund, an emigrant carpenter, who came to Philadelphia in the upper rails in silence, but with a suppressed and gaby twinkle in his gray eyes. The going down hill is rather more exciting than the ascent, and the carriage rattles over the wooden roads and narrow views, until we turn a sharp corner and come out beside the hotel at the Springs. We have a little time before us, so we hear a long discussion of the merits of the Kaaterskill and Catskill Mountain House, and decide that it is a good place to stay for the best specimens of sewing, darning, and knitting by maintend women and girls in the place. There is also a prize offered to garden and allotment occupiers in Bonham, Wangford, Reydon, and Bulcamp; and, besides the prizes for vegetables and fruit, Lady Strachaby offers prizes for cottage gardens, cabbages, pumpkins, apples, pears and garden beds grown under spade husbandry, and for the best and neatest pigsties. Special industrial prizes are also given by this lady

These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by a thinking or honest people. Yet they are made the ground or preparation for the final resumption partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in degree as the hope is held out that a convenient future day will come when we can be good work of redeeming our pledges. To commence, it will never come in my opinion, except by positive action by Congress or by national disaster which will destroy for a time, at least, the credit of the individual and the State at large. A sound currency might be established, the Treasury and individuals of the integrity of the nation and of individuals. I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will enable the country to revive all industries, and start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Such measures as will do this specie basis are the great requisites to this devoutly-to-be-sought-for end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter. I cannot dwell on the proposition that the mass of people in value, labors under two great disadvantages. First having no use for the world's acknowledged mediums of exchange, gold and silver, they are at the mercy of the coin, and for money because there is no demand for their use. Second. The medium of exchange in use being of a fluctuating value, for after all the only worth just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it costs to produce them, and the profit which must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization, during which time the product is charged and the risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment must be added, hence high prices not as a protection to the foreign producer, but because nothing in exchange for the product of his skill and labor except a currency good at a stable value he would over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the great part of the burden of the existing prostration for the want of a sound financial system falls upon the producing man, who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts business. The burden falls upon them in two ways—by the increased cost of employment, and by the decreased purchasing power of their salaries.

OF THE METHOD TO SECURE PAYMENT.

It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of effecting the end which we have acknowledged to exist, and not mine; but I will venture to suggest two or three things, which seem to me absolutely necessary to return to specie payments. The first great requisite is a return to prosperity. The legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the Treasury of government should be repealed to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply, as it seems to me, to payments to the government or for other expenditure now provided by law to be paid in currency in the interval pending between the repeal and the final resumption. Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold, as it may become necessary from time to time from the date when specie redemption commences. To this might and should be added a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenses to insure the accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing it involves satisfactory solution, which shall reached by this Congress, the present and future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their delivery from a condition of evil and disgrace, which, in consequence, free banking may be authorized with safety, giving the full protection to bill holders which they have under the existing laws. Indeed, I would go further and make it essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency. As more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business, the banks would be ready, and, in turn banks would wind up their business, when it was found there was superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide the kind of currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unwise to leave the settlement of this question to Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Executive. Congress should make the regulation under which banks may act, and the Secretary of the Treasury should be the monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance attaches to this subject, that I cannot recommend it to your attention I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith, between this government and its diplomatic representatives, as also with the representatives of other countries, shows the satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and the most of those countries, and with few exceptions, to which I shall hereafter make, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BELGIUM.

The notice directed by resolution of Congress of June 17, 1871, to be given to terminate the Convention of August 9, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the first day of July, 1875. This convention secured to certain Belgian vessels entering the ports of the United States exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. The other features of the convention have proved satisfactory and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the

use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the commission, including a detailed report, and in preparing the necessary maps.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Court known as the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, created by an act of Congress at the last session, has commenced its session in London, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissible under the provisions of the act, may be speedily ascertained and paid.

SALARY OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

It has been deemed advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the Executive at the last session, by accepting the conditions required by the government of Turkey in order to allow the citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country and by assenting to a certain change in the jurisdiction of courts in that country. A full report of the proceedings upon the subject is herewith communicated.

SPANISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, those were formerly under the dominion of Spain.

FRONTIER MARAUDING.

Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of checking such trespasses along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often formidable, impedimenta.

It is hoped that the efforts of this Government will be seconded by those of Mexico; to the efficient suppression of the acts of wrong.

AMERICAN-MEXICAN JOINT CLAIMS COMMISSION.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission by the Secretary on the part of the United States, dated October 28th, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 488 have been finally decided, and 75 were in the hands of the umpire, leaving 382 to be disposed of, and of the 905 claims filed against the United, 632 had been finally decided, one was before the umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report claims have been disposed of reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators. It has become apparent, that the time fixed in the act in view of the fact that the work devolving upon the umpire is partienarly laborious, that the commission would be unable to dispose of the business of the commission pending prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration.

Negotiations are pending looking to the second extension of the scope of the duties which have been reached, and to a further extension of the commission for a limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring the business now before it to a final close.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC WAR.

The strife in the Argentine Republic is to be deplored both on account of the parties thereto and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in the trade in that country, which the United States are among the principal. As yet so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutral rights, which, so far as I know, in this respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

VENEZUELA.

It is with regret that I announce that no further payment has been received from the government of Venezuela on account of the awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Representations have been made that if the republic could escape both foreign and civil wars a few years, its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it has not made good its word to peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that republic. This may be taken advantage of at another session to delay the payments of the dues of our citizens.

CUBA.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection still continues, but Spain has maintained her authority. Six years of strife give the insurrection a significance which cannot be denied. The intelligence and tenacity of its adherents, to gather from the reports of the military power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of serious consideration.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this government and that of Spain. The negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as the reason, certain of some delay. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the governments is hoped, in the meantime, awaiting the results of a manifestly sincere effort at settlement, further and full communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain.

CONCERNING EXPATRIATION.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to the expatriation and the allegiance of a nationality. Formerly, amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United

States, from which they covered into the treasury, the use of appropriations for the purpose, in anticipation of Congress, waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made; for additional appropriation for the collection of port duties, for the payment of expenditures for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion, for the payment of expenses of the army without trial for the offence of drawing pay more than once for the same period; for the discontinuance of the plan to use soldiers for the collection of revenue, and of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious and may set forth in detail in the reports attached. I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade when required below the number to be fixed by law. The results of such legislation is specially felt in the pay department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased during the last year, under the impulse of the new naval construction which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our efficient modern ships were not in a condition for service, but the energies of our iron-clad fleet were pushed with the utmost vigor. The result is that we have a fleet of ten effective iron-clads and need only to be manned and put in commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress have already in commission and most of the remainder are finished, and wait only for the completion of machinery to enable them to take their places as part of our effective force. Two iron-clad monitors have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double-turreted ironclads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished everything that is useful of our navy, as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of torpedo warfare the American navy, our heavy and small ships, will be found at any time powerful for the purposes of a peaceful nation.

THE SCIENTIFIC BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Much has already been accomplished in aid of science and to increase the sum of general knowledge and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes and to fix the

alible whether or not large amounts are not lost by a failure to collect, to the direct loss of the revenue, by a delay which injures the interests of honest importers and tax payers. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report proposes legislation looking to a speedy return to specie payments, thus supporting the views previously expressed in this message. He also presents recommendations in the appropriations, calls attention to the increase of revenue from taxing the tax on tea and coffee without benefit to the consumer, recommends an increase of the tonnage tax, and that the duty on other than no modification be made in the banking and currency bill, passed at the last session of Congress, unless a modification should be accompanied by a direct vote in adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In this recommendation I cordially join.

SUGGESTIONS RELATIVE TO THE TARIFF.

I would suggest to Congress the propriety of readjusting the tariff so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which duties are levied. The revenue from those articles of manufacture and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should be entered free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a sufficient supply and that we do produce the whole, that part which we do not produce, should enter free also. If we instance fine wool, dyes, &c. These articles have to be imported into the United States, if the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicines, and used in various ways in manufacture, should enter free also. The introduction free of duty of such wools as we do not produce, should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring the use of the wool we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce cotton, for instance, which increases the cost of producing the manufactured article. All corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements of prosperity so much needed.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached and forming a part of this message, gives all the information concerning the operations, wants and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations which I commend to your special attention. There is no class of government employes who are harder worked than the army officers and men, none who more promptly and faithfully and efficiently, and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships. Legislation is desirable to render more efficient the staff corps of the army. Provision

All the recommendations of the Secretary of War I regard as judicious, and especially commend to your attention the following: The reorganization of government arsenals; the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders; the exemption of money received from the sale of subsistence stores to be covered into the treasury; the use of appropriations for the purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made; for additional appropriation for the collection of port duties; for the payment of expenditures for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion; for the payment of expenses of the army without trial for the offence of drawing pay more than once for the same period; for the discontinuance of the plan to use soldiers for the collection of revenue, and of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point. The reasons for these recommendations are obvious and may set forth in detail in the reports attached. I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade when required below the number to be fixed by law. The results of such legislation is specially felt in the pay department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

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intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Lawless bands, armed and armed, made their appearance, white leagues, and other societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and sold to these organizations; military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with alarming results; and were committed to aid and abet the commission of crimes which could not be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places the authorities have succumbed to note according to the wishes of their employers under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those who made them. I understand the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was made to prevent this like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions. I am informed that in many places in all citizens the right to vote and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, I am convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a wide-spread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated. Instructions were instructed to prosecute the offenders, and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and act do not provide for such interference, under the extreme and unusual circumstances, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is worse than mockery and little better than a cruel delusion. Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain by means of a committee whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens have been exaggerated, and whether the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland, and Virginia at this time is two companies of cavalry. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

ARKANSAS.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article XIII of the constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and under which approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides in effect that debtors are exempted from the operation of the constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive Assembly, and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th May, 1874, the Governor convened an extra session of the Legislature, and on the 14th of the same month passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution. Pursuant of this act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the convention was approved, and delegates were chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of the July, and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing laws of the State. On the 15th of October, 1874, this constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon; and at the same time candidates for office in all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872 for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new constitution, whereupon the Lieut. Governor elected in 1872 for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging the said proceedings were illegal, and the constitution reduced below the number to be fixed by law. The result of such legislation is specially felt in the pay department. The number of officers in that department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

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The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that for the current fiscal year the revenues of the government will amount to $284,748,236.50, and that the expenditures will be $281,748,236.50, which will leave a surplus revenue of $3,000,000 to be applied to the sinking fund. There will, however, be a deficiency in the sinking fund sufficient to make it $50,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 1, 1878, he estimates the revenues will be $267,000,000, and the expenditures $272,775,000, leaving a surplus revenue in excess of expenditures of $50,220,000, to be applied to the sinking fund, which will be insufficient to an extent of $1,775,000.

Considering the resumption of specie payments, the Secretary says: So much has been spoken and written within the last decade, and especially at the last session of Congress, on the financial questions relating to and growing out of our currency system, that further extended discussion of the subject at this time would seem to be unnecessary. The opinions entertained and expressed by public men and committees of the people, as well as the sense of Congress, as therefore indicated by the votes of the two houses, must be accepted as one of the factors of the financial problem.

Nevertheless the great and paramount importance of arriving at a satisfactory solution of the matter, and of restoring to the government and the people a sound and stable currency, induces the Secretary to bring the subject again to the attention of Congress and to ask that decisive steps be now taken by the law-making power for resumption on a specie basis. To attempt an enumeration of the contemplated evil effects which flow from an unstable or inconvertible currency would carry this report to unreasonable length, and after all would be but a repetition of what has been urged before. No nation can long neglect the wholesome maxims founded upon universal experience, this method public credit without suffering financial embarrassments and bringing serious consequences upon its people. It will not be denied that the existing issue of legal tender notes as a circulating medium has been a material drawback in the great emergency of a war involving no less an issue than the preservation of the nation. Whether the argument in support of the issue of legal tender notes be rested upon the war powers conferred on the government by the constitution or on other provisions of that instrument, it is clear that Congress would not have been induced to pass such acts. Under any other circumstances than in a time of the most pressing and urgent need, such acts would be regarded as invasions. The most earnest defenders of the power to issue government obligations and make them by such legal tender for all debts, public and private, have generally found to advocate the exercise of this power except under circumstances of extreme necessity, and then only for the time of emergency, and there abundant evidence in this debate and proceedings of Congress, and in the statutes themselves, that it was not intended to make the legal tender notes the permanent currency of the country. The acts authorizing the issue of such notes provided for their conversion into bonds of the United States bearing interest at the rate of six per centum. The act of March 1, 1862, in terms declares that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent, of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes. The same act further affirms that the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes coin. The purpose of the act is well expressed in its title which declares it to be "an act to strengthen the public credit," and the sole was the effect of the act cannot be doubted, for it is an unconditional assurance on the part of the government, not only that its notes will be paid in coin, but that it will do all done at the earliest practicable period. The faith of the government could not be more strongly or absolutely pledged than is done by the act of Congress, to say nothing of previous legislation.

The length of time that has now elapsed since the final overthrow of the rebellion, as well as a proper regard for the interests of the nation, admonish us that initatory steps towards redemption of its pledged debt ought not to longer postponed. It is not worthy of the great and powerful nation that the door be closed until the period of redemption shall have been reached. It is some times said by advocates of a continuance of our paper circulation, that its amount being now definitely fixed by law it is not liable to the fluctuations in volume which attach to a currency that may be increased or diminished at the will of the Secretary. But this suggestion loses sight of the fact that it is in the power of Congress to change the volume of currency by a simple enactment, the difference being only in the degree of the probability of its use. The existence of a power is a fact to be considered and the apprehension of its being called into exercise is still more which mischievous consequences are likely to follow.

The quality of flexibility governed by the law of trade and commerce, and which regulates the increase or diminution of the volume of circulating medium, looking to the requirements of legitimate business, is the value but that which is controlled by the legislative will and may depend upon political exigencies or the supposed necessities of the Treasury or the demands of speculative enterprises, is objectionable in the highest degree. Such a currency is liable to be from time to time expanded or contracted, both having no necessary relation to the legitimate demands of trade and commerce.

In a country like ours, with varied industries and extensive commercial relations among its different sections, and with other nations and peoples, stability of the circulating medium is indispensable to the general prosperity. Credit which flows largely into commercial transactions, can only be steady and secure when it has for its foundation a stable currency. The quality of stability in money attaches only to gold, which, by common consent of mankind, is the standard of value, and has for some time of business. The amount of bullion exported during the fiscal year was $60,000,000, of which $46,500,000 were silver, $13,500,000 gold; total, $60,000,000. Deducting redemptions, loans made at one institution and deposited at another, the deposits were: Gold, $48,000,000; silver, $1,000,000; total, $49,000,000. Comparing with the previous year there was an increase in the gold exports of $18,000,000, and in silver coinage, $46,000,000, and in gold of silver coin, $10,500,000.

The trade dollar has been successfully introduced and is now in use with advantage to American commerce. A twenty cent silver coin being required for the purpose of convenience in making change, the amendment of the law authorizing the coinage of a piece of that denomination is recommended.

There has been a gain in specie and bullion in the last fiscal year of about $50,000,000, and the stock of specie in the country is estimated to be about $[illegible]000. The evident increase of coin and bullion is gratifying as being one of the evidences of a gradual recuperation of the country from the effects of a destructive civil strife and in connection with an annual production of about $70,000,000 of the precious metal, affords encouragement that a stock of coin may within reasonable time and without disturbing the business interests to an extent sufficient to enable the resumption of specie payments to be undertaken and maintained. There would appear to be no doubt that individuals, when called upon, as a general rule, remain longer the owners than if left in an uncoined condition to seek foreign markets. Our policy should therefore be to encourage the coinage of both gold and silver. With respect to the charge made under existing laws for the coinage of gold, which in this country is the standard, it may be said that it tends to create an adverse exchange and causes bullion to be exported to London, where no charge for coinage of gold is made. The expediency of continuing the charge in the present financial condition of the country may well be doubted.

With a view to the resumption of specie payments, it is important to manufacture a large quantity of silver coin to take the place of fractional notes, and as its preparation in the mints will require considerable time, it is recommended that authority be given the Secretary to commence the manufacture of such coinage, beginning with the smallest denomination and to gradually withdraw fractional currency.

The receipts from customs the first quarter of the fiscal year were $[illegible] less than for the same time last year, but in October and November there was a slight increase over last year. The Secretary estimates that as the demand for our surplus crops shall be developed in Europe, there will be an increase of revenue from duties on imports. Tables are presented to show that there has been a large loss to the revenue by the repeal of duty on coal and tax on refined petroleum, and the Secretary suggests that there is demand for a revision of the laws imposing duties on imports, owing to inequalities and incongruities, but the consideration of this subject he commends to the attention of the proper committees of Congress. The Secretary recommends that a commissioner be appointed to report on the subject to the next Congress. Attention is expressed that the legislation of last Congress modifying the penalties for violation of the customs laws and limiting the powers of the government in this respect may lead to fraudulent practices to continue. This is mentioned as referring to the so-called fifth clause of the moiety law of last session, which is not to the establishment of a society system.

During the first quarter of the fiscal year the internal revenue received $66,000,000 over the same time last year. The Secretary recommends that the duty on banks, clocks, watches, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., be abolished and an additional duty of 50 cents per gallon be imposed on whiskey, which will yield more than the revenue realized from the articles enumerated and besides simplify the system.

The following is a statement of exports and imports:

Exports of domestic merchandise	[illegible]
Imports of foreign merchandise	[illegible]
Excess of exports over imports	[illegible]
Imports of specie and bullion	[illegible]
Exports of specie and bullion	[illegible]
Excess of exports over imports	[illegible]

The total excess of exports of merchandise, specie and bullion over the imports of the same kind for the year. The Secretary remarks that merchandise of the value of $[illegible] was withdrawn from bond for consumption in excess of that entered for warehousing during the year. The export of coin and bullion was $21,[illegible] less than the preceding year, while the exports of domestic merchandise increased $[illegible]. The total excess of exports for the last year is $[illegible] as compared with the previous fiscal year.

Little improvement is reported in the foreign carrying trade in which only one-fourth of the imports and exports of the last fiscal year were carried in foreign vessels. This ratio is a better exhibit than that of 1872, when the ratio was only one-fifth.

The organization of the revenue and marine service, which has been in progress three years, has been accomplished. Nearly all the old wooden vessels of the larger steamers of heavy craft have been replaced by small steamers of light draft and good speed, reducing the number of employes and increasing the efficiency of service. The report shows that the life-saving coast service and marine service have been conducted with efficiency and economy. The Secretary recommends the matter of assessing a per capita tax for marine hospitals for seamen be subject to an assessment according to a schedule of the average number of men required to ship in the various vessels of various sizes and kinds of traffic.

Regarding public buildings, the Secretary says: his time for attention to this is limited and only the most pressing matters can be decided on. Some of the buildings have exceeded the

rity exigencies or the supposed necessities of the Treasury or the demands of speculative enterprises, is objectionable in the highest degree. Such a currency is liable to sudden and violent expansion or contraction, having no necessary condition with the legitimate demands of trade and commerce.

In a country like ours, with varied industries and extensive commercial relations among its different sections, and with other nations and peoples, stability of the circulating medium is indispensable to the general prosperity. Credit which flows largely into commercial transactions, can only be steady and secure when it has for its foundation a stable currency. The quality of stability in money attaches only to coin, which, by common consent of mankind, is the medium of exchange, and to a paper currency representative of coin, because convertible into it at the will of the holder. The reason is obvious, for coin being recognized throughout the world as a medium of exchange, has a high intrinsic value, can be procured only by labor and in limited quantities, which cannot be increased by statutory laws, nor suddenly by other means, while inconvertible paper money may be produced in indefinite quantities at a nominal cost, a note of the highest denomination, costing no more than the lowest, and its volume depending solely on legislative enactment.

The history of irredeemable paper currency repeats itself whenever and wherever it is used. It increases present prices, deludes the laborer with the idea that he is getting higher wages, and brings a fictitious prosperity, from which follow inflation of business and credit, and excess of enterprise in ever increasing ratio, until it is discovered that trade and commerce have become fatally diseased when confidence is destroyed, and then comes the shock to credit, followed by disaster and depression, and a demand for relief by further issues. A dollar legal tender note, such as is now in circulation, is neither more nor less than the promise of the government to pay a dollar to the bearer, while no express provision is made by law for paying the dollar at any time whatever, nor is there extant a provision for converting it into anything that stands in a tangible ratio to a coin dollar. As far as existing laws go, there is no reason why the legal tender note of the denomination of a dollar should pass for one cent of gold, except so far as the government compels creditors to accept it in discharge of obligations to pay money and obliges the wealth and commerce of the country to adopt it as a medium of exchange. To this may be added as an element of the value of the legal tender dollar the hope that the government will, sometime or other, redeem its paper promises according to their import.

The universal use and reliance upon such a currency tends to blunt the moral sense and impair the natural self-defence of the people, and trains them to believe that the government must directly assist their individual fortunes and business, help them in their personal affairs and enable them to discharge their debts by partial payment. This inconvertible paper currency begets the delusion that the remedy for private pecuniary distress is in legislative measures, and makes the people unaware of the fact that the true remedy is greater production and less spending, and that real prosperity comes only from individual effort and thrift. When exchanges are again made in coin, or in a currency convertible into it at the will of the holder, this truth will be understood and acted upon. It is not intended to call in question the constitutional validity of the legal tender acts nor the views of those who, in the midst of a rebellion which taxed the utmost resources and energies of the nation, deemed the issue of such notes essential to success. Repeated adjudications of the highest judicial tribunal of the land sustaining their validity must be accepted as conclusive of the question. All that is now meant to be asserted is that the exigencies which required the issue of such notes have passed away, and the time has come for taking measures to return to a specie basis. The power to do so, as well as the selection of means to that end, is with Congress. The Secretary can do neither more nor less than obey and execute such laws as Congress may enact.

While it seems to be very generally conceded that the resumption of specie payment is essential to the honor of the government and to the general welfare, the views of intelligent and well-informed people as to the best method of resumption are so widely divergent, and the plans that have been suggested so multifarious, that the Secretary feels embarrassment in suggesting a plan, the details of which will commend themselves to Congress. But there are one or two fundamental ideas underlying the subject which it is believed must be the basis of any possible plan for resumption, and are therefore submitted for the recommendation of Congress. It is obvious that there can be no resumption to the government so long as the volume of paper currency is largely in excess of the possible amount of coin available for that purpose, which may come into the Treasury in any year, and while no provision is made for the conversion of this paper money into anything having a nearer relation to coin, nor is it possible for the banks or people to resume so long as the large amount of irredeemable paper now in circulation continues to be by law legal tender for all private debts with reference both to the past and the future. While this state of things lasts, gold will continue to flow from the United States and find employment where the natural laws of trade, by restraining legislation, make its daily use indispensable.

The Secretary therefore recommends Congress to provide by law that after an early and fixed day United States notes shall cease to be legal tender as to contracts thereafter made. But this provision should not apply to official salaries or to other ordinary expenditures of the government under the then existing contracts or appropriations. Between the day thus to be fixed, and the time of final re-

no means difficult to trace. It was the direct and immediate result of that excessive development of speculative enterprises, overtrading, and inflation of credit which invariably follow large issues of inconvertible paper currency. The almost boundless resources and energies of the country must compel the gradual re-establishment of business, but capital, with its accustomed sensitiveness to danger, is slow to return to the avenues of trade. Values are fluctuating and uncertain. Labor receives its reward in currency that is unsteady, and whose purchasing power changes almost daily. Neither the reward of labor nor the value of commodities is measured by any certain standard. The enactment of a law, having for its purpose the substitution of a sound and stable medium of exchange for an irredeemable paper currency will tend to restore confidence and thus cause a revival of industries and general business. There will be no better time in the future to enter upon the work of returning to a specie basis, and the Secretary feels that he cannot too strongly urge the adoption of the measures he has indicated, or such others as will more certainly lead to the desired end,—economy in public expenditures.

In connection with this subject, the Secretary deems it proper to suggest for the consideration of Congress the importance of the most rigid economy in the public expenditures. Lavish outlay of money by the government leads to corresponding habits of extravagance among the people. An era of inflation is always one of extravagance. At such a time, costly public improvements of doubtful utility are likely to be undertaken, and unusual expenditures made. It is easier to fall into such practices in a time of inflation, than to abandon them when necessity requires. The general depression following the late financial panic has compelled the people to lessen their individual expenditures, and the government should not be slow to follow their example.

The present condition of the revenues requires the utmost economy in public expenditures, and the most careful scrutiny of the estimates herewith transmitted is invited. So far as they relate to the Treasury Department, the Secretary has required them to be kept within the appropriations of the last session of Congress, when a large reduction was effected. He is gratified to be able to express the opinion that such reduction has not affected injuriously the public interests confided to his care, nor has it tended to obstruct or delay the public business. Not only is rigid economy required, by reason of the present condition of the public revenues, but fidelity to obligations and a just sense of a responsibility to the people, to whom the government belongs, and who contribute of their means to its support, demand it. The government cannot long exist in a prosperous condition without the confidence of the people, and that confidence will be given or withheld accordingly as the government is faithfully, honestly and economically administered or otherwise. When it is understood that not a dollar is taken from the people by taxation beyond what is needful for the legitimate purposes of the government, they will not withhold their confidence freely given, and the taxes will be cheerfully paid. It is essential to the proper strength of the government at home, as well as to its credit abroad, that no greater taxes be levied than are required to carry on its necessary operations and to maintain the national faith and honor by the prompt payment of all its obligations, and when such revenues are collected, it is no less important that they be faithfully and exclusively applied to the legitimate purposes of government, and while the indebtedness of the government is large and the maintenance of the national honor requires the collection of large sums by taxation to meet the accruing interest besides other necessary public expenses, any appropriation for other purposes should be deprecated as likely to effect injuriously the public credit, and increase the difficulties in the way to a return to a specie basis.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the evils arising from the payment of interest on deposits, saying that efforts have been made by the more conservative bankers to discourage the practice, and that the difficulty in the way of legislation is, that while Congress has the power to prohibit the payment of interest on deposits by the national banks, by the imposition of penalties, it has no such power with reference to the State banks and private bankers; and that the only practical legislation upon this subject which would not discriminate against the national banks would seem to be the imposition of a tax upon all interest-bearing deposits.

He further states that under the act of June 20, 1874, providing for the transfer of the circulation from the Eastern and Middle States to the Western and Southern States, to supply circulation upon the apportionment based upon population and wealth, according to the census return of 1870, and providing for the deposit of legal tender notes in the Treasury and the surrender of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer as security for a large amount of circulating notes; that the banks have voluntarily surrendered $7,714,550 of their circulation, $6,402,255 of the notes of banks in liquidation are still outstanding, and the small amount of $2,000,000 of the authorized original issue remains unissued, and that the whole sum, amounting to $16,279,582, is now at the disposal of the Comptroller, and will be hereafter available for distribution. As this circulation shall be redeemed so that it is not probable it will be necessary to withdraw the circulation from banks created in States, and which are in excess for some time to come.

He recommends that the act above referred to, in reference to redistribution of the currency reserves and redemption, be more fully tested before any changes shall be made, and submits tables and facts to establish the consideration that there is a large amount of currency in excess of legitimate needs of business, and which should serve to dispel the fallacy that a greater expansion of the currency is a proper remedy for the prevention, depression and contraction of the vol-

to a schedule of the average number of men required to safely navigate vessels of various sizes and kinds of traffic.

Regarding public buildings, the Secretary says his time for attention to this is limited, and really the duties pertaining to them devolve on the Supervising Architect, and recommends curtailing the cost on some and suspending the work on other public buildings, which can be done without detriment to the public service. Fire proof, durable buildings, of plain design and adapted to the needs of the public business, should be provided as often as the condition of the revenue will permit, but the present is not a favorable time for large appropriations for this purpose.

The Secretary, in compliance with the provisions of act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, has made a demand in writing on the Treasurer of each of the Pacific Railroad Companies for the five per centum of their annual net earnings due to the United States. The amount now due is about three millions of dollars. The matter will be reported to the Attorney-General, under the act of June 22d, if payment is not made within sixty days.

The amount received into the Treasury as the proceeds of cotton seized as captured and abandoned property, is $20,910,656, and amount returned to claimants $10,414,822, leaving a balance of $10,495,834. Claims to the amount of $86,854,078 have been presented, which leaves the aggregate amount of claims presented in excess of the total amount covered into the Treasury at $26,358,244. The Secretary considers the Courts the proper place for the consideration of these claims.

STORY OF A CANARY.—A New York taxidermist tells the following to a reporter of the *Sun*: "There is one case which I recollect out of a thousand or more that was peculiarly affecting. A Fourteenth street man, whose name I had forgotten, was colonel of a regiment that fought in the battle of Bull Run. He was struck down by a musket ball and taken back to New York to die. As he lay sick at his home his wife to please him took into his bed-room a canary that was his especial pet before he went into the war. But the colonel feeling nervous and pettish that day, conceived a sudden strong dislike for the bird, and asked his wife to throw it out of the window. The window was opened, but the pet fluttered around the room, and hovering about the window, seemed unwilling to go out. It showed unmistakable evidence that it recognized its master and evinced an unaccountable attachment for him. The bird was at last cast out. It perched for an instant on an ailanthus tree in the yard, then flew quickly back into the room, and lit on the forehead of the sick man. The family were so much moved by the incident that no further attempt was made to remove the canary, and after that time its perching place day and night was at the pillow of its master. The colonel died, and his body was taken to a distant place of burial on the Hudson. The family were absent for five days, and during that time the canary was forgotten. When they at last recollected it, and hurried back home alarmed for its safety, they found the little pet dead in the hollow of the pillow where its master's head had lain. Its body was brought to me for preservation, and the beautiful little creature still perches in the residence of the colonel's family in Fourteenth street.'

BUTTER WITHOUT COWS.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* refers as follows to a new article of food in the French capital: "I must briefly allude to the new butter, called Margarine Mouries. If we—the world in general that is—rightly understands the process by which this substance is made—approved by analysts, adopted by the Council of Hygiene, authorized by the government for army use, and taxed at one rate with the genuine article—the end of all things must be at hand. This butter is composed of cream which never dwelt in cow. As I understand, it is neither lard, nor oil, nor grease of any sort, whether animal, vegetable or mineral. It is made of 'things' in a chemist's shop. Studying the process by which green grass is transformed to milk, M. Mouries-Mège has pursued the task of simplification until he can dispense with the cow's unscientific processes. Was it not Lord Brougham who looked forward to the time when chemists would be our only butchers, when, with the help of a few powders, a furnace, a spectroscope, and elementary education, one would turn a truss of hay into a beefsteak in the back parlor? That is what M. Mège professes to have done, or something like it, for butter, and his brother *savants* ad declare the result perfection. Though the process is but a year old, it employs four hundred men in seven manufactories. The butter—to which that name is not given by the inventor, but by the *octroi* officials—is sold at about half the price of the real substance in which the cow is not avowedly ignored."

A BOY'S LUCK.—The West Randolph *Herald* tells the following remarkable incident.

It has been the custom of the boys, and a very dangerous one, too, of sliding down the hill by the Catholic church, and across the crossing at its foot. The hill is quite steep, especially just before the crossing is reached, and it is next to impossible to stop a sled once under headway until it has passed the crossing. As the boys were coasting there one day as usual, one started from the top of the hill, to use an expressive word, "belly-bump," and was soon flying through the air and down that slippery hill at a rate considerably faster than a mile a minute; just before he reached the crossing the passenger train came sweeping round the curve and upon the crossing, the boy not having heard the whistle of the engine. It was too late to stop, and certain death seemed possible for the boy; there was but one chance in a thousand, that was that he might pass under the cars, and he did so in safety. This seems almost incredible, and we doubt if it was ever done before.

with perfect fruit. The fact is, we suppose, that there are only a few varieties which the amateur can grow to any purpose; and that we have not come to know yet just how to treat each variety so as to secure its fruit in the highest condition. And, some years the Duchess pears are highly flavored, and others they are good for nothing. Now it has been said that the young Duchess trees do not afford, ordinarily, good fruit, but why, even if this be so, should there be, after a year of good flavor, a year in which the fruit is comparatively, or wholly worthless?

How far is the excellence of the fruit dependent upon the season, over which we have no control, and how far are we able by care and varied culture to to attain regular and satisfactory results? They who cultivate only a few trees, might make the soil just what they choose; but what should they make it? It has been said that a fruit tree was not making too much wood so long as it bore freely; that there was, in other words, no vigor lost, in such case, which was needed for the fruit; but in the case of our Flemish Beauty there has never been a season for years when it did not increase rapidly in size, and although it bore fairly but not over abundantly last year, and the handsomest specimens, this year it had scarcely any pears on it, and still continued its growth. The form of the tree is so perfect that we hesitate about grafting it; but what shall we do, gentlemen of the Horticultural Society? The Flemish Beauty when it is fair, that is, when it does not crack open before ripening, and when picked and ripened indoors, and eaten just the one day it is in perfection, is a luscious pear. It is worth saving if it can be saved; but ought we not to have fair fruit every year? Some of the pears we have tasted at the dealers in town have been no better than our Duchess.

One thing is pretty certain; those of us who have gardens only, plant our trees too thickly. Given plenty of room, there is nothing finer, perhaps, than a standard Louise Bonne tree. Tall, symmetrical, with vertical limbs, and yet branches which swell the proportions into a rounded pyramidical form, it is a beauty, in full leaf, even when it is not in fruit. Add to this the handsome form and bright color of the pear, when the sun shines upon its green and brown, and glowing, and nothing hardly is more satisfying to the eye. And the same may be said of the Lawrence, which is more spreading, but in its way equally beautiful, its fruit assuming a golden tinge, later on in the season, which is suggestive of richness and toothsomeness. As we usually have these trees crowded into a small space, we lose most of the delight which arises from gracefulness of form and brightness of color. The mistake is usually discovered only too late to be rectified without the loss of some of the trees, and our natural dislike to uproot that which we have so long and so anxiously watched and tended, leads us to permit the error to stand, and the trees to grow yearly more and more intertwined, and their separate charms more and more obliterated. Those who have yet to plant may well think of these things.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—A Canada negro has been walking around the Central Market and "blowing" how many melons he could eat in a given time. It was known that he was pretty heavy on melons, and the American darkies had to take a back seat and bide their time. Thursday evening a steamboat fireman, called "Black Betsey," stopped off here, where he lives, and he happened around the market yesterday morning just when "Tall Jack" of Canada was blowing his hardest. "Talking about melons," sung out "Betsey," "I'se at eating melons! Why, sir, I kin eat more melons than any two niggers in Kanady!" The terms were soon arranged, each contributed half a dollar, and the dollar bought eighteen fair-sized musk and watermelons. They were carried over to a shady spot on Bates street and divided into two piles, and it was agreed that the one who failed to eat his nine, or who quit the first, should pay for all. Both men took off their coats, unbuckled their straps, and went to business. "Talk 'bout eating melons!" sneered Betsey, as he ripped one in two and made about six mouthfuls of it. "Yes, talking 'bout melons umph!" replied Jack, sanging away a heap of rinds. Neither of the contestants paid any attention to watermelon seeds, eating them down, and the interior of a muskmelon was raked out at one handful. Neither faltered until after the fourth melon, when the Canadian began to pick out the seeds and go slow. His friends rallied him, and he got into the sixth melon as Betsey finished his seventh. "Whoa, boy! what ails ye?" shouted the crowd, as Tall Jack look despairingly around and nibbled once or twice at his seventh. He managed to gulp down half of it, and then leaned back against the fence, slowly pulled out fifty cents, handed it over and remarked: "Somehow I doesn't feel like eating no one today." Betsey tossed away the rinds of the eighth, bit open and went through the ninth, and as he reached over and took the largest one from the other pile, he yelled: "Melons! melons! Tell 'em to keep dat street-car team out of de way of dese rinds!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

the question to him plainly.

He colored and looked a little confused.

"I am not a doctor," he said. "I happen to have seen persons afflicted with epilepsy; and I have heard medical men say that it is useless to interfere until the fit is over. See!" he added, "your brother is quieter already. He will soon feel a sense of relief which will more than compensate him for what he has suffered. I will help him to get to the fort—and, once there, we can send for a carriage to take him home."

In five minutes more we were on our way to the fort—the stranger supporting my brother as attentively and tenderly as if he had been an old friend. When the carriage had been obtained he insisted on accompanying us to our own door, on the chance that his services might still be of some use. He left us, asking permission to call and inquire after James's health the next day. A more modest, gentle, and unassuming person I never met with. He not only excited my warmest gratitude; he interested me at my first meeting with him.

I lay some stress on the impression which this young man produced on me—why, you will soon find out.

The next day the stranger paid his promised visit of inquiry. His card, which he sent up stairs, informed us that his name was Roland Cameron. My father—who is not easily pleased—took a liking to him at once. His visit was prolonged at our request. He said just enough about himself to satisfy us that we were receiving a person who was at least of equal rank with ourselves. Born in England, of a Scotch family, he had lost both his parents. Not long since, he had inherited a fortune from one of his uncles. It struck us as a little strange that he spoke of this fortune with a marked change to melancholy in his voice and his manner. The subject was, for some inconceivable reason, evidently distasteful to him. Rich as he was, he acknowledged that he led a simple and solitary life. He had little taste for society, and no sympathies in common with the average young men of his age. But he had his own harmless pleasures and occupations; and past sorrow and suffering had taught him not to expect too much from life. All this was said modestly, with a winning charm of look and voice which indescribably attracted me. His personal appearance aided the favorable impression which his manner and his conversation produced. He was of the middle height, lightly and firmly built; his complexion pale; his hands and feet small and finely shaped; his brown hair curling naturally; his eyes large and dark, with an occasional indecision in their expression, which was far from being an objection to them, to my taste. It seemed to harmonize with an occasional indecision in his talk; proceeding, as I was inclined to think, from some passing confusion in his thoughts, which it always costs him a little effort to discipline and overcome. Does it surprise you to find how closely I observed a man who was only a chance acquaintance at my first interview with him? Or do your suspicions enlighten you, and do you say to yourself, she has fallen in love with Mr. Roland Cameron at first sight? I may plead in my own defence that I was not quite romantic enough to go that length. But I own I waited for his next visit with an impatience which was new to me in my experience of my sober self. And, worse still, when the day came I changed my dress three times, before my newly-developed vanity was satisfied with the picture which the looking-glass presented to me of myself!

In a fortnight more my father and my brother began to look on the daily companionship of our new friends as one of the settled institutions of their lives. In a fortnight more Mr. Roland Cameron and I—though we neither of us ventured to acknowledge it—were as devotedly in love with each other as two young people could well be. Ah, what a delightful time it was, and how cruelly soon our happiness came to an end!

During the brief interval which I have just described, I observed certain peculiarities in Roland Cameron's conduct which perplexed and troubled me, when my mind was easy with him in my lonely moments.

For instance, he was subject to the strangest lapses into silence when he and I were talking together. At these times his eyes assumed a weary, absent look, and his mind seemed to wander away—far from the conversation and far from me. He was perfectly unaware of his own infirmity: he fell into it unconsciously, and came out of it unconsciously. If I noticed that he had not been attending to me, or if I asked why he had been silent, he was completely at a loss to comprehend what I meant. I puzzled and distressed him. What he was thinking of in those pauses of silence, it was impossible to guess. His face, at other times singularly mobile and expressive, became almost a perfect blank. Had he suffered some terrible shock, at some past period of his life? and had his mind never quite recovered it? I longed to ask him the question, and yet I shrank from doing it. I was so sadly afraid of distressing him; or, to put it in plainer words, I was so truly and so tenderly fond of him.

Then, again, though he was ordinarily, I sincerely believe, the most gentle and most lovable of men, there were occasions when he would surprise me by violent outbreaks of temper, excited by the merest trifles. A dog barking suddenly at his heels, or a boy throwing stones in the road, or an importunate shopkeeper trying to make him purchase something that he did not want, would throw him into a frenzy of rage which was, without exaggeration, really frightful to see. He always apologized for these outbreaks, in terms which showed that he was sincerely ashamed of his own violence. But he could never succeed in controlling himself. The lapses into passion, like the lapses into silence, took him into their own possession, and did with him, for the time being, just what they pleased.

One more example of Roland's peculiarities, and I have done. The strangeness of his conduct, in this case, was noticed by my father and my brother as well as by me.

When Roland was with us in the evening, whether he came to dinner or to tea, he invariably left us exactly at 9 o'clock. Try as we might to persuade him to stay longer,

watched afterwards at college. Looking back on my early life, I can see no traces of happiness. I can find no token of sympathy. Sad submission to a hard destiny, weary wayfaring over unfriendly roads—such is the story of my life from ten years old to twenty.

I passed one autumn vacation at the Cumberland Lakes—and there I met by accident with a young French lady. The result of that meeting decided my whole after life.

She filled the position of nursery governess in the house of a wealthy Englishman. I had frequent opportunities of seeing her. We took an innocent pleasure in each other's society. Her little experience of life was strangely like mine; there was a perfect sympathy of thought and feeling between us. We loved, or thought we loved. I was not twenty-one, and she was not eighteen, when I asked her to be my wife.

I can understand my folly now, and can laugh at or lament over it as the humor moves me. And yet, I can't help pitying myself, when I look back at myself at that time—I was so young, so hungry for a little sympathy, so weary of my empty, friendless life. Well! everything is comparative in this world. I was soon to regret, bitterly to regret, that friendless life, wretched as it was.

The poor girl's employer discovered our attachment, through his wife. He at once communicated with my father.

My father had but one word to say—he insisted on my going abroad and leaving it to him to release me from my absurd engagement in my absence. I answered him that I should be of age in a few months, and I was determined to marry the girl. He gave me three days to reconsider that resolution. I held to my resolution. In a week afterwards I was declared insane by two medical men, and I was placed by my father in a lunatic asylum.

Was it an act of insanity for the son of a gentleman, with great expectations before him, to propose marriage to a nursery governess. I declare, as heaven is my witness, I know of no other act of mine which could justify my father, and justify the doctors, in placing me under restraint.

I was three years in that asylum. It was officially reported that the air did not agree with me. I was removed, for two years more, to another asylum, in a remote part of England. For the five best years of my life I have been herded with madmen—and my reason has survived it. The impression I produce on you, on your father, on your brother, on all our friends at this picnic, is that I am as reasonable as the rest of my fellow creatures. Am I rushing to a hasty conclusion when I assert myself to be now, and always to have been, a sane man?

At the end of my five years of arbitrary imprisonment in a free country, happily for me—I am ashamed to say it, but I must speak the truth—happily for me, my merciless father died. His trustees, to whom I was now consigned, felt some pity for me. They could not take the responsibility of granting me my freedom. But they placed me under the care of a surgeon who received me into his private residence, and who allowed me free exercise in the open air.

A year's trial of this new mode of life satisfied the surgeon, and satisfied every one else who took the smallest interest in me, that I was perfectly fit to enjoy my liberty. I was freed from all restraint, and was permitted to reside with a near relative of mine, in that very Lake country which had been the scene of my fatal meeting with the French girl, six years before.

PART THE SECOND.

V.

I lived happily in the house of my relative, satisfied with the ordinary pursuits of a country gentleman. Time had long since cured me of my boyish infatuation for the nursery governess. I could revisit with perfect composure the paths along which we had walked, the lake on which we had sailed together. Hearing by chance that she was married in her own country, I could wish her all possible happiness, with the sober kindness of a disinterested friend. What a strange thread of irony runs through the texture of the simplest human life! The early love for which I had sacrificed and suffered so much was now revealed to me, in its true colors, as a boy's passing fancy—nothing more!

Three years of peaceful freedom passed; freedom which, on the uncontradicted testimony of respectable witnesses, I never abused. Well! that long and happy interval, like all intervals came to an end—and then the great misfortune of my life fell upon me. One of my uncles died and left me inheritor of his whole fortune. I alone, to the exclusion of the other heirs, now received, not only the large income derived from the estates, but seventy thousand pounds in ready money as well.

The vile calumny which had asserted me to be mad was now revived by the wretches who were interested in stepping between me and my inheritance. A year ago I was sent back again to the asylum in which I had been last imprisoned. The pretence for confining me was found in an 'act of violence' (as it was called) which I had committed in a momentary outbreak of anger, and which it was acknowledged had led to no serious results. Having got me into the asylum, the conspirators proceeded to complete their work. A Commission in Lunacy was issued against me. It was held by one Commissioner, without a jury, and without the presence of a lawyer to assert my interests. By one man's decision I was declared to be of unsound mind. The custody of my person, as well as the management of my estates, was confided to men chosen from among the conspirators who had declared me to be mad. I am here through the favor of the proprietor of the asylum, who has given me my holiday at the seaside, and who humanely trusts me with my liberty, as you see. At barely thirty years old, I am refused the free use of my money, and the free management of my affairs. At barely thirty years old, I am officially declared to be a lunatic for life."

VI.

He paused; his head sank on his breast; his story was told.

to the asylum. He had been warned that force would be used if he resisted. Knowing that resistance would be interpreted in his case as a new outbreak of madness, he had wisely submitted. "I have made the sacrifice," the letter concluded, "it is now for you to help me. Attack the Commission in Lunacy—and be quick about it!"

We lost no time in preparing for the attack. On the day when I received the news of our misfortune, we left Eastbourne for London, and at once took measures to obtain the best legal advice.

My dear father—though I was far from deserving his kindness—entered into the matter heart and soul. In due course of time we presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying that the decision of the Lunacy Commission might be set aside.

We supported our petition by quoting the evidence of Roland's friends and neighbors, during his three years residence in the lake country as a free man. These worthy people (being summoned before the Lunacy Commission) had one and all agreed that he was, as to their judgment and experience, perfectly quiet, harmless, and sane. Many of them had gone out shooting with him. Others had often accompanied him in sailing excursions on the lake. Do people trust a madman with a gun, and with the management of a boat? As to the "act of violence," which the heirs-at-law and the next of kin had made the means of imprisoning Roland in the mad-house, it amounted to this. He had lost his temper, and had knocked a man down who had offended him. Very wrong, no doubt, but if *that* is a proof of madness, what thousands of lunatics are still at large! Another instance produced to prove his insanity was still more absurd. It was solemnly declared that he had put an image of the Virgin Mary in his boat when he went out on his sailing excursions! I have seen the image; it was a very beautiful work of art. Was Roland mad to admire it, and take it with him? His religious convictions leaned towards Catholicism. If he betrayed his insanity in adorning his boat with an image of the Virgin Mary, what is the mental condition of the ladies in Christendom, who wear the cross as an ornament round their necks? We advanced these arguments in our petition after quoting the evidence of the witnesses. And, more than this, we even went the length of admitting, as an act of respect to the court, that my poor husband might be eccentric in some of his opinions and habits. But we put it to the authorities whether better results might not be expected from placing him under the care of a wife who loved him, and whom he loved, than from shutting him up in an asylum among incurable madmen as his companions for life.

Such was our petition so far as I am able to describe it.

The decision rested with the Lords Justices. They decided against us.

Turning a deaf ear to our witnesses and our arguments, these merciless lawyers declared that the doctor's individual assertion of my husband's insanity was enough for them. They considered Roland's comfort to be sufficiently provided for in the asylum, with an allowance of seven hundred pounds a year, and to the asylum they consigned him for the rest of his days.

So far as I was concerned, the result of this infamous judgment was to deprive me of the position of Roland's wife; no lunatic being capable of contracting marriage by law. So far as my husband was concerned, the result may be best stated in the language of a popular newspaper which published an article on the case. "It is possible," said the article—I wish I could personally thank the man who wrote it—"for the Court of Chancery to take a man who has a large fortune, and is in the prime of life, but is a little touched in the head, and make a monk of him, and then report to itself that the comfort and happiness of the lunatic have been effectually provided for at the expenditure of seven hundred pounds a year."

Roland was determined, however, that they should *not* make a monk of him, and, you may rely upon it, so was I.

But one alternative was left to us. The authority of the Court of Chancery (within its jurisdiction) is the most despotic authority on the face of the earth. Our one hope was in taking to flight. The price of our liberty, as citizens of England, was exile from our native country, and the entire abandonment of Roland's fortune. We accepted these hard conditions. Hospitable America offered us a refuge beyond the reach of mad doctors and Lords Justices. To hospitable America our hearts turned as to our second country. The serious question was, how were we to get there?

We had attempted to correspond, and had failed. Our letters had been discovered, and seized by the proprietor of the asylum. Fortunately we had taken the precaution of writing in a "cipher" of Roland's invention, which he had taught me before our marriage. Though our letters were illegible, our purpose was suspected as a matter of course, and a watch was kept on my husband, night and day.

Foiled in our first effort at making arrangements secretly for our flight, we continued our correspondence (still in cypher) by means of advertisements in the newspapers. This second attempt was discovered in its turn. Roland was refused permission to subscribe to the newspapers, and was forbidden to enter the reading-room of the asylum.

These tyrannical prohibitions came too late. Our plans had already been communicated, we understood each other, and we had now only to bide our time. We had arranged that my brother and a friend of his on whose discretion we could thoroughly rely, should take it in turns to watch every evening for a given time at an appointed meeting place, three miles distant from the asylum. The spot had been carefully chosen. It was on the bank of a lonely stream, and close to the outskirts of a thick wood. A waterproof knapsack, containing a change of clothes, a false beard and wig, and some biscuit and preserved meats, were hidden in a hollow tree. My brother and his friend always took their fishing-rods with them, and presented themselves as engaged in the

York.

In the meantime, the moral of our story seems to be worth serious consideration. A certain Englishman legally inherits a large fortune. At the time of his inheritance he has been living as a free man for three years—without once abusing his freedom, and with the express sanction of the medical superintendent, who has had experience and charge of him. His next of kin and heirs at law (who are left out of the fortune) look with covetous eyes at the money, and determine to get the management and the ultimate possession of it. Assisted by a doctor, whose honesty and capacity must be taken on trust, these interested persons, in this nineteenth century of progress, can lawfully imprison their relative for life in a country which calls itself free, and which declares that its justice is equally administered to all alike.

NOTE.—The reader is informed that this story is founded, in all its essential particulars, on a case which actually occurred in England eight years since. W. C.

"LITTLE JOE."

Tom Wise, a great, big, handsome fellow, with a heart of the same order, was standing at the corner talking to a friend. He held a cigar to his mouth with his left hand, and with his right had just struck a match against the lamp-post, when at—or rather under—his elbow a voice exclaimed cheerily: "Busted again, Mas' Tom!"

Tom threw a glance over his shoulder, and there stood "Little Joe," a small misshapen negro about 15 years old, with crutches under his arms and feet all twisted out of shape, his toe barely touching the ground as he hopped along. He had on an old straw hat with only a hint of brim. There must be some law of cohesive attraction between straw and wool, for little Joe's cranium was large, while the hat was small, and set back much nearer the nape of his neck than the crown of his head, yet held its place like a natural excrescence or a horrible bore. Joe had met with very few people mean enough to laugh at him; for, though he possessed all the brightness and cheerfulness and pluck of deformed people generally, there was a wistful look about his eyes which his want of height and his position on crutches intensified, (indeed, perhaps, created), by keeping them upturned while talking with any one taller than himself; and this was generally the case, for there were no grown people so small as little Joe. His shirt was torn and his pantaloons ragged, but to gild these faded glories he wore a swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, which some one had given him, whether from a sense of humor or a sentiment of charity, let the gods decide.

"Busted again, Mas' Tom!"

"What 'busted' you this time, Joe?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Lumber, Mas' Tom. I was in de lumber bizniss las' week, buyin' ole shingles an' sellin' 'em for kindlin'; but my pardner, he maked a run on de bank—leas' ways on my breeches pocket—an' den runned away hisself. Ain't you gwine to sot me up agin, Mas' Tom?"

"What business are you going into this week?"

"Fakshunnery," replied Joe, taking the quarter Mr. Wise handed him. "Dis 'll do to buy the goods, but 'twon't rent the sto'. Mas' Tom."

"What store?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Dat big sto' Hunt an' Manson is jes' moved outen. Mr. Manson say I may hab it for sebben hundred dollars ef you'll go my skoorty."

Tom laughed. "Well, Joe, I was thinking I wouldn't go security for anybody this week. Don't you think you can do business on a smaller scale?"

Joe's countenance fell, and he suffered visibly, but a cheering thought presently struck him, and he exclaimed disdainfully: "Anyhow, I ain't a keering 'bout Hunt an' Manson's old sto'—der ole sebben-hundred-dollar sto'! I can git a goods box an' turn it upside down, an' stan' it up by de Cap'tol groun's, an' more folks'll pass 'long an' buy goobers den would come in dat ole sto' all de year. Dey ain't spilin' *me*."

As Joe limped off to invest his money, his poor little legs swinging and his swallow-tails flapping, Tom's friend asked who he was.

"Belonged to us before the war," said Tom. "Poor little devil! the good Lord and the birds of the air seem to take care of him. I set him up in business with twenty-five cents every week, and look after him a little in other ways. Sometimes he buys matches and newspapers, and sells them again; sometimes he buys ginger cakes and eats them all; but he is invariably 'busted,' as he calls it, by Saturday night—Jes' bruk, Joe!"

Joe looked back, and, with perfect indifference to the fact that he was detaining Mr. Wise, answered that he would "be dar torectly," continuing his negotiations for an empty goods box lying at the door of a neighboring dry goods store. "What you want, Mas' Tom?" he asked on his return.

"Miss Mollie is going to be married week after next, Joe, and you may come up to the house if you like. I was afraid I might forget it."

"Whoop you, sir! Thanky, Mas' Tom. I boun' to see Miss Mollie step off de carpit. But, Lord-a-mussy! dem new niggers you all gos ain't gwine to lemme in."

"Come to the front door and ask for me. Cut out now, and don't get busted this week, because I shall need all my money to buy a breastpin to wait on my sister in. Come, John, let's register."

Joe's glance followed Mr. Wise and his friend till they were out of sight; then he turned and paused no more till he reached an out-of-the-way grocery store, in the window of which were displayed samples of fish, and soap, and calico, and kerosene lamps, and dreadful brass jewelry, among which was a frightful breastpin in the shape of a crescent, set with red and green glass, and further ornamented by a chain of the most atrocious description conceivable. Before this thing of beauty, which to him had been a joy for weeks, Joe paused and lingered, and smote his little black breast and

cent, and the shock was therefore unbroken when on the evening of the marriage Joe entered his dressing-room and presented it to him with an air of pride so pitiful that it would have made a woman cry.

Tom was fully as much surprised as Joe had anticipated, and affected to be as greatly delighted; and when he had completed his toilet of faultlessly quiet tone he pinned the horrible thing to his shirt bosom, and thanked Little Joe for the gift with all the gracious courtesy of his fine nature.

Mr. Wise was to "stand" with a friend of his sister's who was a guest in the house, and, as they fancied themselves very much in love with each other, they had agreed to meet in the parlor an hour before that appointed for the ceremony, that they might enjoy a quiet *tete-a-tete* before the assembling of the guests. Having finished his toilet, he accordingly went down, and was soon joined by the lady.

They promenaded up and down the parlors, and again and again her eyes rested curiously on the pin, but she made no allusion to it till her feelings had become entirely irrepressible, when she interrupted him in the middle of a sentence to inquire what on earth it was, and where he got it, and why he wore it.

Then he sat down by her side, with lace curtains shimmering in the twilight, and long mirrors reflecting alabaster vases and oil paintings, and the air heavy with the perfume of flowers, and told her about Little Joe—of his shapeless feet and forlorn life, his empty pocket and grateful heart. And she agreed that it must be dreadful to be so poor and deformed, and all that, and of course he ought to be grateful, but really she thought Mr. Wise rather morbid in his philanthropy when he could wear that brass moon before five hundred people only to please a little deformed negro.

"Perhaps you do not understand," said Tom, gently, "that I have given Joe permission to witness the ceremony (I believe I told you that he was the personal property of my mother, and a favorite with her), and he will certainly know whether I wear this pin that he has worked for, and gone in debt for, and probably starved himself for. Will there be any one here—save yourself—whose laugh I dread enough to induce me to mortify and disappoint him?"

"It will make us both ridiculous," said she, haughtily.

Tom quietly unfastened the pin and placed it in his vest-pocket, and with it disappeared Miss Annan's prospect of becoming Mrs. Wise, enviable as she deemed the position.

"I have no right to include you in my sacrifice, if sacrifice there be," said he, with grave courtesy, and referred no more to the matter: but as soon as he could leave her he sought his sister, and requested that the honor of standing with Miss Annan might be conferred on Mr. Marshall, and himself allowed to take Mr. Marshall's partner, she being a little girl on whose pluck and good nature he could alike rely. His sister had no time to enter into particulars, but made the desired change, and Mr. Wise said to Miss Emily, "I could not sacrifice you, so I have sacrificed myself, and am a volunteer in the noble army of martyrs."

When, however, as the bridal cortege passed through the hall, he saw Joe nudge a fellow-servant with his elbow and point out the pin, he felt repaid, though Miss Annan was holding her head very high indeed.

The next morning Little Joe came by the office: "What did de folks say 'bout yo' bres' pin, Mas' Tom?"

"Say? Why, they did not know what to say, Joe. They could not take their eyes off me. That pin knocked the black out of everything there. The bridegroom couldn't hold a candle to me," said Mr. Wise; and Joe laughed aloud with delight. "Did they give you your supper?"

"Did dat, Mas' Tom; and I tuk home a snow-ball an' a orange to Kiah," said Little Joe.

Late on the evening of the same day Mr. Wise was about leaving his office, when Little Joe's crutches sounded in the doorway, and Little Joe himself appeared, sobbing bitterly, tears streaming down his face: "Oh, Lordy, Mas' Tom, oh Lordy!"

"What is the matter Joe?"

"Oh, Lordy, Mas' Tom! Kiah's done gone!"

"Kiah! Is it possible! What was the matter?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Oh, Lordy! oh, Lordy!" sobbed Little Joe. "Me an' him went down to de creek, an' was playin' bapizin', an' I'd done baptized Kiah, an'—oh, Lordy! Lordy!—an' Kiah was jes gwine to baptize me, an' he stepped out too fur, an' his legs was so short he los' his holt on me an' drownded; an' I couldn't ketch him cos I couldn't stan' up widout nothin' to hold on to. Oh, Lordy! I wish I nuvvur had ha' heerd o' bapizin'! I couldn't git him out, an' I jes' kep' on a-hollerin', but nobody didn't come till Kiah was done drownded."

"I am sorry for you, Joe; I wish I had been there. But, as far as Kiah is concerned, he is better off than he was before," said Mr. Wise.

"No, he ain't, Mas' Tom," said Joe, stoutly: "leas' ways, Kiah don't think so hisse'f, cos ef he had a-wanted to die he could ha' done it long an' merry ago. I don't b'leeve in no such fool-talk as dead folks bein' better off dan they was befo'."

Tom was silent, and little Joe went on with renewed tears: "I come up to ax you to gimme a clean shirt an' a par o' draw's to put on Kiah. You needn't gimme no socks, cos he ain't got no feet. Oh, Lordy! oh, Lordy!" sobbed Little Joe, "ef me an' Kiah had 'jes had feet like some folks, Kiah wouldn't ha' been drownded!"

"Take this up to the house," said Mr. Wise, handing him a note, "and Miss Mollie will give you whatever you want."

"Thanky, sir," said Joe. "I know you ain't got no coffin handy, but you can gimme de money an' I can git one. I don't reckon it will take much, cos Kiah warn't big."

Then Mr. Wise wrote a note for the undertaker, and directed Joe what to do with it.

The next day was cold and dark and misty, and the paupers' hearse that conveyed Kiah to the graveyard was driven so fast that poor little Joe, the only mourner,

Arbor.

"The excitement became intense, and the elder McNamee was at once arrested, and begged for a double file of officers to protect him from violence. He is now in jail at Niles. Dr. William J. McNamee, who was in charge of the dead-house at Ann Arbor, fled, and though a reward of $500 has been offered for him, has not yet been taken. He sent a letter to the authorities dated White Plains, N. Y., November 20, complaining that his father was in jail for the deeds he had done, and condoning his crime as a medical necessity. Immediately after this discovery was made two other bodies of persons recently dead were missed, and their friends having instituted search, the mutilated remains were found at the same place, in the repository at the Ann Arbor college. When these facts were ascertained, people all around the neighborhood began to institute the searches that revealed the horrible fact that there was scarcely an unrobbed grave in the cemetery. A little girl had, a year before, picked up in the graveyard a bit of illusion, such as had been worn upon the body of a Mrs. Mary Ingham, a lady of high culture, who had died of consumption. It was noticed at the time, but thought to be a mere coincidence, and now, when these stories were reported, was remembered. The grave was opened and found to be empty, and, strange to say, it was then discovered that the McNamee girl had worn the black silk dress in which the body had been robed, and had other garments that made up a fine wardrobe, pilfered from the dead. McNamee had been seen the day of the funeral peering over the fence and watching the operations of the funeral cortege."

A FASHION DECREE FROM PARIS.—The London *Globe* says:

"Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence upon Fahrenheit, we are likely to have a winter of very great severity. The Paris dress designers have already made their arrangements for it, and the last novelties are revealed to an expectant public. For the last few years the milliner's idea has been to dress her customers as like men as possible, to give them stand-up collars and leather belts, to arm them with umbrellas hanging from the waist as if they were swords, to supply them with gentlemen's watch-pockets and gentlemen's watch-chains. Even in fashion the world must advance, and the move for the coming winter is decidedly a move forward. Fashionable ladies, who have been dressed like men, must now dress like wild animals. All the new tissue are to resemble furs, and as a few years ago young ladies were said to wear Dolly Vardens, so now they will put on their 'camels.' That is the generic name by which the Parisian *modistes* have called this year's fabrics, though of course there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a reindeer, as a bear, as a northern elk—in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessary that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The 'camel,' and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar, will complete the costume. But this new invention of the French dressmakers has not so much originality after all. The idea is merely a development of the Ulster greatcoat, which was borrowed a couple of years ago from the Irish peasantry. This desire for the roughest materials and the rudest make has produced already strange results. In Switzerland, Englishmen are dressed so like guides that it is difficult to distinguish them. Even at Brighton the taste for walking-sticks has declared that a perfectly plain bit of ash cut out of the wood and innocent of scraping and varnishing is the most fashionable cane. A silver ornament is allowed near the handle as a sort of trade mark, to show that it belongs to a gentleman. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870, there may yet be days when the 'camel' would be too warm, and so less heavy garments have to be prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go out like beasts, will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers—cocks' feathers, pheasants' feathers, peacocks' feathers. This plumage is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore, assume a parrot's head and a peacock's tail."

In her last letter from Rome, Anne Brewster has something to say about society leaders there, and after severely criticising the Duchess of Northumberland for rudely snubbing the Princess Margherite, who invited her to visit the Quirinal Court at the time of her last visit to Rome, she remarks that the English outrage every social propriety with malice prepense, for they are acquainted with European laws of etiquette, and they never reflect sharply upon their own ill-breeding as they do upon other nations. The Americans plunge into social pitfalls from ignorance of the laws of foreign and court society, and when they do the English, and snobbish Americans who worship the English, hold our unlucky country people up to merciless ridicule. Americans in Rome have not yet recovered from the smarting caused by the sneering remarks made by the English and Americans afflicted with Anglophobia upon an unfortunate American who went to a Quirinal reception last winter and addressed the Princess Marguerite in a free and easy way, in better French, by the way, than most English women speak. "How is your foot, Princess?" asked our countrywoman, alluding to a sprained ankle of the Princess. Then our compatriot coolly sat down on a chair beside the royal lady, uninvited, and chatted away honestly and gayly while she buttoned her gloves. The Princess Marguerite listened and replied with sweet courtesy, but her court ladies stood aghast. While our countrywoman was talking freely to the Princess she caught sight of a friend across the salon. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "there is Mrs. F.; I must go and speak to her." Jumped up and trotted off to her friend with as much independence as if she had been in her own drawing-room.